The Centre Reporter.

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CORBETT KNOCKED OUT

FOURTEEN ROUNDS FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

Fitzsimmons Whips His Man After a Hard Fight, and is the Champion of the World.

After two years of doubt and vexatious postponements the heavyweight championship of the world was decided beyond cavil when Robert Fitzsimmons sent James A. Corbett helpless to his knees with a left hand blow under the heart after one minute and forty-five seconds in the fourteenth round of their battle in the arena at Carson City, Nevada, yesterday afternoon. The great contest was won in the simplest manner and the knockout was the result of an unwary move on the part of Corbett.

The fight was clean and speedy. It demonstrated two facts: That Corbett is the cleverest boxer of his weight in the world, and that Fitzsimmons is able to hit him. The California boy smothered the Cornishman with left jabs in the face and right and left body blows. Fitzsimmons' most effective attack was a semi-fake left swing, followed with a quick half arm hook. The first time he tried it, which was in the third round, Jim threw back his head from the fake, coming forward to a counter when he thought Fitzsimmon's glove was comfortably past his jaw. Quick as a flash Bob doubled back and barely missed Jim's jaw with a hook. Corbett's smile died away for an instant and he took no more chances on countering on that particular form of lead afterward.

The battle, as predicted, was fought on purely scientific and almost new principles. Neither of the men took any advantage of the privileges allowed under the rules.

He did get in one good uppercut in the fourth round, splitting Bob's upper lip and starting the blood in thick stream. Several times the men clinched and parted with both hands up. Frequently Bob worked Jim into a corner and reached for him right and left with blows that would win any championship battle if they had landed. Fitzsimmons himself admits that Corbett shuffled and side stepped his way to safety in a manner which simply dazed him.

The honors were about evenly divided between the pugilists until the sixth round when Corbett had Fitz almost knocked out and the fight won, and it was only the ringing of the gong which saved Fitz from losing the fight. Fitz was knocked to his knees and he was very groggy, but he rose before time was called and went to his corner. Fitz was bleeding freely from a badly cut lip, but when he came up for the seventh round, he looked fresher and stronger of the two fighters.

From the seventh round to the fourteenth the fight was without any special work on the part of either. Fitz seemed to grow stronger while the fight progressed while Jim did not seem to possess the confidence with which he started the fight. During these rounds they freely exchanged blows but none were serious.

The fourteenth round opened lively. Jim missed the opening lead with his right, but on his next attempt put his left on the jaw. Fitzsimmons countered stiffly with a right on the side of the head. Bob sent in a right and left on the jaw which jarred Jim and then piled in a left uppercut and as Jim turned to skip out of reach Fitz pasted him on the back of the head. Fitz seemed to have more power behind his blows. Jim hooked his left on the jaw, but Fitz retaliated with a heavy right on the same spot and they clinched. They broke clean. Fitz made a fake lead with his right and the blow was of the dinkiest order. Instead of keeping his body rigid and throwing his head back as was his usual custom in allowing blows of this kind to slip by his face, Corbett, under-estimating his opponent's cunning, contemptuously threw back his head and chest, thus throwing his stomach forward. The Australian's small eyes twinkled and with panther-like speed he drew back his left with the forearm rigid and ripped it up into the pit of Sim's stomach a little under the heart. Corbett was lifted about a foot off the ground, and as he pitched forward, Fitzsimmons swung his right on the jaw and Corbett came heavily down on his knees. He remained down for fifteen seconds and Fitz retired to his corner, while Referee Siler slowly announced the fatal seconds. Reaching the last count he threw up both his hands and left the ring.

Cries of "Foul" were repeated throughout the arena and the crowd clambered through the ropes and surrounded both men. Of course there was no foul as Corbett was knocked out fairly and no notice was taken of the clamor. When Jim rose to his feet with difficulty he seemed to fall prone on his face again, but steadied himself with a desperate effort and his seconds supported him until he recovered somewhat. When he got his senses back partially, he worked himself into a state of hysterical mania. He rushed at Fitzsimmons who was standing at the side of the ring opposite his own corner.

When Fitzsimmons saw the half demented pugilist coming at him he dropped his hands by his side and stood upright. Corbett swung at him wildly and Fitzsimmons, without raising his hands ducked the blows and Corbett clinched him, striking with his right hand back of the ear as he did so. The blow was not hard, as the unfortunate Californian was very weak. Fitz took no notice of him and Brady and others of Corbett's seconds dragged him away from Fitzsimmons. He was pacified and taken to his dressing room shortly afterward. Fitzsimmons started a dance of victory when he saw his opponent down.

He waved a little flag above his head and stepped lightly down the ladder and into the arms of his wife who sat awaiting him in a box right behind the chair.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons kissed her husband's face, taking no notice of the blood which was trickling freely from his mouth and nose. Martin Julian headed the procession to the dressing room, followed by Fitzsimmons with Mrs. Fitzsimmons at his side, the crowd cheering the victor heartily.

HASTINGS SCHEME REJECTED.

Legislators Opposed to the Governor's Plan for a Half-Million Dollar Capitol.

The house put itself on record on Tuesday at Harrisburg, as being opposed to Governor Hastings' scheme to erect a new capitol for a half million dollars. The question came up on a motion to concur in a senate resolution calling for a conference between the executive and the house and senate building committees to discuss the feasibility of erecting the new state house on the old site and to ascertain the cost of the proposed structure. The resolution was offered Monday night by Senator Saylor and went through without a dissenting vote. When it came up in the house three speeches were made against it and then it was voted down by an almost unanimous vote.

Ward R. Bliss started the opposition with a red-hot speech against the governor's plan. He said it was time the house took definite action in the matter and that there was no need of a conference with the executive. His views are set forth in his special message and they are not likely to be changed by a conference. Mr. Bliss did not see any necessity for further delay. A bill creating a commission to supervise the erection of a capitol building is now pending in both house and senate. It should be passed at once so that work may begin on the structure.

Mr. Nesbit, of Northumberland, took the same view. He did not think it was necessary for a conference with the governor when he had already given the legislature his views. The thing to do was for the members to take the initiative and do it at once.

The discussion on this bill was followed later in the day by a short debate on the Heagy bill providing that the material to be used in the construction of the proposed capitol shall be furnished by Pennsylvania firms and that none but citizens of Pennsylvania be employed in the construction of the building. The house went into committee of the whole and "Dick" Baldwin, of Delaware. amended the bill to make it general by substituting United States for Pennsylvania. Mr. Heagy did not want the change and demanded a roll call on the report of the committee, which was adopted by a vote of 84 to 66.

Mr. Woodruff then started the flow of "oratory" by moving to postpone further consideration of the bill for the present. This brought Mr. Baldwin to his feet with a vigorous speech in support of the measure. He said his amendment was just what was needed to make the bill effective and that no good reason could be given why it should not now become a law. Mr. Bare said he wanted to see the capitol built on the site of the old structure and of the same design. "I want to see a building erected" he added, "in accord with the governor's views." "No," "No," cried members in every part of the house.

Mr. Woodruff made a strong speech in favor of his motion. He said he yielded to no man on the floor in his Americanism, but he did not believe in such legislation as this and, therefore, he moved to postpone further consideration. Mr. Woodruff thought the building ought to be erected of Pennsylvania material and by Pennsylvania labor after a fair competition. If Pennsylvanians were given a chance to bid for the work they would get it and there is no need for such a law. The motion failed and the bill passed third reading and was laid aside for printing.

Senator Durham has a scheme which is regarded by many as the most feasible that has yet been offered. His idea is that the legislature should pass a bill directing the new capitol to be erected under the supervision of the board of public buildings and grounds and that if it is not completed at the end of their official terms they shall be continued as members of the commission along with their successors in office. The board is composed of Governor Hastings, Auditor General Mylin and State Treasurer Haywood. If this plan is adopted it would give these officials a say in the erection of the building until it is completed. The governor will agree to this proposition and it is thought the differences between the executive and the legislature will be settled by the enactment of such a law.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

REED AGAIN ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

His Opposition Had not the Nerve to Show their Hands, and the Czar Will Dictate as Before.

WASHINGTON, March 15. Representative Bailey, of Texas, had the honor of receiving the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House, and every Democrat who was present at the meeting of the House to-day, voted for him. Mr. Reed was, of course, elected, but the present House has a Republican majority of about 100 less than the last House. There was more or less talk about an attempt being made at the Republican caucus to curtail the power of the Speaker, but when the time came for action, the nerve was lacking, and Mr. Reed will dictate the business of this House just as he did that of the last. The Democratic nomination for Speaker was equivalent to an election of the Democratic leader in the House, and Mr. Bailey will be so recognized during the fifty-fifth Congress. He is a comparatively young man for so responsible a position, but during his service in the House his natural ability has forced him to the front and no doubts are entertained of his making a good leader and adding to the reputation he already has.

There is much disappointment among the Republicans over the appointments McKinley has made and no end of growling because he has'nt made more, but he has shifted most of the responsibility upon the state delegations in Congress by requiring them to unite upon every applicant for office from their states before he will even promise to consider them. This may be merely a bluff to save time. If so it is a good one, as many of the Republican Senators and Representatives are known to have indorsed as many as five or six men for the same position, and it will require time for them to settle upon one man and to fix up things so as to save themselves at home. Many of the delegations are also split up among themselves and it will require time for them to unite upon men for the offices allotted to their state. Meanwhile Mr. McKinley gains time to devote to some of his other troubles, including the extra session of Congress which convened to-day.

Representative McMillin, of Tenn., has been made Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and will direct the arrangements for the general celebration by all the clubs in the Association, of Jefferson's birthday, April 13th. The event is to be celebrated in Washington by a dinner at the same hotel in which the first celebration of Jefferson's birthday was held, in 1830, which was attended by President Andrew Jackson, Vice-President John C. Calhoun, the entire Cabinet and a large number of Senators and Representatives. Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan has accepted an invitation to be present and to respond to the toast "Thomas Jefferson."

The credentials of all three of the gentlemen appointed to the Senate by the Governors of Kentucky, Oregon and Florida, are now in Washington, but that is about as near a seat in the Senate as any of these presenting them will get. The reasons for not seating the Republicans from Kentucky and Oregon, are so weighty that no serious attempt will be made to upset them. The Democratic appointee of the Governor of Florida is thought to have a valid claim to a seat, but before it could be established the Florida legislature will probably have elected a Senator; consequently it is not probable that the attempt will be made.

All of the nice things said about McKinley's accessibility to callers during his first few days in the White House, were rather too premature. He has since adopted rules which, excepting that they do not shut everybody out one day in every week, are practically the same as those made by Mr. Cleveland, and it is now just as hard for a private individual to get an interview with Mr. McKinley as it was with Mr. Cleveland.

If the new tariff bill is what its framers call a "conservative" measure, it would be decidedly interesting to know what they would call radical. Although the country denounced and drove from power the Republican party because of the high duties imposed by the McKinley tariff law, the average rates of duty to be imposed by the new tariff bill have been made higher than the McKinley bill. And about the heaviest taxation carried by the new bill is that imposed upon such necessities as sugar and clothing. There may not be such plain sailing ahead of this measure as Mr. McKinley and his personal worshipers expect. It will, of course, be railroaded through the House all right, but that it will be materially amended before it gets through the Senate is very probable.

Two of the numerous candidates for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, both of whom served in the Navy and are strongly backed, have presumably been thrown down by the exposure of ugly blots on their naval record. They were both court martialed; one was sentenced to dismissal and the other suspended from the service for a time. They both afterwards patched up matters in some way and were allowed to resign.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Among the figure-heads of the nations none needs profounder sympathy than he, most potent of them all, who this week assumes the realities without the gaudy external insigna, though some would give even this, of authentic sovereignty. If he shares no dynastic dreads that rob thrones of their restful allurements the new successor of the great Washington and the noble Lincoln, with malice toward none and charity for all faces the keener perils of difficulties all but insuperable, and of expectations made poignant by the patient long-suffering of a people unused to adversity. The pent-up hopes of seventy millions await the word that shall change gloom into joy. No fiercer light ever beat upon a throne than the pitiless glare of hungry eyes that long have yearned, and now agonizingly implore, and may yet flash desparingly demands for some imperious fiat that shall compel swift restitution of the right to life with happiness to the wronged. The land quivers, the rumblings of threatening convulsions are heard, a great nation awaits its master servant, and the times cry aloud for a strong man who can lead, build up and protect, and give back to the industrious millions cursed with idleness and despoiled of the fruits of their toil, the right to breathe, to work, to live.

But though seventy millions of people await the master-hand that guide our country out of the gloom of industrial depression into the light of renewed activity and prosperity many despair of finding in Mr. McKinley that master-hand. Mr. McKinley has been entrusted with the reigns of government, the reins to guide the country along the high road of prosperity, he has come from Canton and been installed in the Presidential chair, but he has not brought with him the ground-work upon which to build prosperity. Mr. Cleveland has vacated the White House, but he has left his policy, pursuit of which has scattered disaster broadcast among our people, behind him. Mr. McKinley has entered the White House to pick up this policy, not to reverse it, and until the policy that breeds disaster and has been the cause of our sufferings is revised, we can, as a people, know no happiness, no prosperity. Mr. McKinley is at variance, it is true, with Mr. Cleveland's tariff policy and he will, it is assumed, reverse this much of Mr. Cleveland's policy if he can, but tariff is a minor question. And even over a reversal of this much of Mr. Cleveland's policy we may expect the McKinley administration to grow lukewarm, for have we not at the head of the Treasury Department, in the person of Mr. Gage, a tariff reformer who voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and 1888? And a thoroughgoing believer in low tariff, a tariff for revenue with incidental protection cannot be expected to enter enthusiastically into a struggle for protection for protection's sake.—*American.*

OAK HALL.

What Our Correspondent Up the Valley Has to Say.

Mrs. J. G. Irvin returned home last week after a long visit with his daughter, Mrs. Johnson, at Holidaysburg.

Annie Reninger, of Rising Springs, was a guest of Mrs. H. P. Korman last week.

John Homan, of near Shiloh, was visiting friends at this place Friday.

J. J. Tressler moved his engine to J. H. Williams' on Monday and sawed quite a number of ties into stove wood.

Emanuel Peters and wife, James Peters and wife, J. A. Rupp, Jacob Klinger and J. C. Korman, all of this place transacted business in Bellefonte Tuesday.

B. F. Homan wears a smile since the arrival of a young son.

Clement Dale has returned home after taking a short visit among friends down south.

Several persons from this place attended the funeral of Mrs. George Williams at Lemont Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Wm. Meyer, of Oak Grove, was visiting at this place Wednesday.

Wm. Lowry, from Buffalo Run, was transacting business here Wednesday.

Mr. Dale, from below Lemont, was at this place Wednesday gathering a car load of cattle to ship them.

WATER TAXES.

CENTRE HALL AS COMPARED WITH OTHER TOWNS.

Rates at Home and Abroad—Paste in Memorandum for Reference.—Higher than Rates Here.

It will be of interest to our people to have some data as to water rents or taxes, here and in other towns. The rates below are from printed official tables of charges in the towns named and are about the same on an average over the state and with nasty river water at that, causing much sickness and big doctor bills, from all of which Centre Hall is exempt.

Nearly every town in the state has a system of its own to fix its water taxes. In Centre Hall, for family uses it is put on the assessor's valuation of the property, which seems the most equitable, as it puts the least taxes on the poor; in some towns the poor are taxed as high for water as the rich.

THE WATER RENTS:

Centre Hall, per year, tax from $3 up to $13, privilege for family use, street sprinkling, lawn and garden sprinkling, bath, horses and cows, including any number of hydrants, average, per year, $6.66

Williamsport charges for the same benefits, per year, ... $26.00

Avalon boro, as fixed by town council, same privileges, per year, ... $18.00

Meyersdale, same water uses, per year, ... $14.00

Lewisburg, for the same water uses, per year, ... $19.00

Shamokin, same privileges, . . $16.00

Bellefonte, for same uses of water per year, ... $15.00

Observe, Centre Hall makes no extra charge for hydrants, on premises; all the above towns are for one hydrant, and all additional hydrants are charged $4 to $6 each.

Avalon boro charges none under $12 with no garden, pave, street and stable use.

HOTELS, LIVERIES, &C.

Lewistown, hotels, $40 to $60.

Shamokin, hotels, $60, and extra for additional hydrants.

Centre Hall hotel with half dozen hydrants, $17.00.

Stores and offices, Meyersdale, $3 to $5.

" " Lewisburg, $6.00. Shops 1 hydrant $6, each employe $1.

Centre Hall stores and offices $1.50 to $5.

Wash basins in stores and shops of other towns, $2 to $3. Centre Hall nothing.

Butcher shops in other towns, $10; Centre Hall $3.

Barber shops, two chairs, $6, Centre Hall about $3.

STEAM ENGINES, &C.

Steam engines, Lewistown, $40 to $90 per year.

Lewisburg, steam engines, ten horse power, and under, $3 per year, per horse power for day work; each additional horse power extra.

Williamsport, engines, 12 hours per day, 5 horse power and under, $12 per year; each additional horse power, $1.50.

Centre Hall engines can be run day and night at $15 for 15 horse power and under; each additional horse power, 15 to 20 at 75cts, 20 to 30 at 65cts, 30 to 50 at 40cts.

Blacksmiths, one forge, in other towns, $5,00; Centre Hall no charge.

In all towns generally, all water tax must be paid six months in advance or water shut off. In Centre Hall it is collected in a month after the six months are up.

Every town has its water regulations far more stringent than Centre Hall, down to the smallest items.

It will be seen that Centre Hall rates are at least one half less than in other towns in the state.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills; R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—Bicycles re-enameled with baking process at L. C. Wetzel's, Bellefonte.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Those who in State and nation are intrusted with legislation will be held responsible for the manner in which they deal with the questions which now confront our people. Without excluding other questions from consideration, I desire to call attention to two—the money question and the trusts.

Of the money question first. The contest between bimetallism and gold monometallism has begun, and will not end until one system or the other secures a complete triumph.

Silver is now in an intermediate state. While gold has a monopoly of mint privileges, standard silver dollars are a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where they are specifically contracted against.

Silver cannot be left in this position permanently. It must either be restored to equality with gold or relegated to the plane of token money and made a limited legal tender.

From 1792 down to 1873 gold and silver were alike standard money. They were coined without limit at a fixed ratio (at first 15 to 1 and afterward 16 to 1) without discrimination against either metal, and during a part of the time, at least, they were coined without charge for mintage.

Bimetallists seek to return to that system, and, as the means of restoring bimetallism as it existed prior to 1873, favor the opening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.—Wm. J. Bryan.

Editorial Notes.

St. Louis had a million dollar fire on Monday by the burning of a large dry goods establishment.

A Philadelphia councilman and 15 members of the city police force have been found guilty of bribery.

Lord Salisbury said that instructions had been sent to the admirals commanding foreign warships in Cretan waters to put the blockade of the ports of the island of Crete into operation at once.

Since the powers have ordered a blockade of the Cretan ports, Greece finds it necessary to declare war against Turkey which will compel the powers to raise the blockade and stand aside.

The rolling mills of Lancaster and also of Columbia have ordered a reduction 10 per cent in wages. Harrisburg and Lebanon mills have made a similar reduction.

The governor, auditor-general, state treasurer, Private Secretary Beitler and a discharged coachman of the governor were subpenaed as witnesses for Dr. Swallow. The governor on account of his position will refuse to be a witness.

Postmasters will be allowed to serve the end of their 4-year's term under the new administration unless removed for cause.

Tours to California via P. R. R.

In Southern California is found the realization of a dream of the ancients. Here are the "Golden Apples of the Hesperides," ripening beneath a sky more beautiful than that of Rome, and in a climate more perfect than that of Athens. Never in the wildest flights of his imagination did either Homer or Heriod ever conceive of a garden richer in verdant beauty, more productive of luscious fruit, or set amid more picturesque and lovely surroundings.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad tours to the Golden Gate will leave New York and Philadelphia March 27, stopping at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs and the "Garden of the Gods," and Salt Lake City. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman palace cars going, and return on regular trains via any route within nine months. Round-trip tickets, including transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth,) meals, and other tour features going, and railroad transportation on reguler trains returning; and one-way tickets, including transportation and all tour features going, will be sold at the following rates:

	Round trip.	One way.
New York	$208 00	$141 75
Philadelphia	203 00	140 25
Washingt n D C	197 00	138 50
Harrisburg, Pa	197 00	138 25
Wilkesbarre, Pa	200 80	138 25
Altoona, Pa	194 20	136 75
Pittsburg	187 20	133 25

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. mar11-3t

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

—Those who have bought our Lake Fish speak very highly of their quality. Try them.—Wolf & Crawford.

—Watch Lyon & Co's new ad.

THE NEWS.

Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson, of Chicago, Ill., was elected to the board of trustees of Princeton University.

Judge Smith has called a grand jury at Helena, Mont., and charged them to investigate thoroughly rumors and charges of bribery growing out of the recent session of the legislature.

The steamer Vancouver, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, N. S., four days behind time. She met with terrible head gales and high seas on the passage, had two life-boats smashed and received other slight damage.

The three eldest children of Frederick Buxen, of Bowmansville, Ont., were drowned just outside their garden gate in a pond that formed part of a mill race. The youngest child slipped into the pond, and, in their efforts to save it, the other two were also drowned.

The Populist measures providing for initiative and reserendum legislation was defeated in the lower house of the Kansas State Legislature, after having passed the senate. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 76 ayes to 47 nays, a two-thirds majority being required.

Governor Bud has vetoed Bill 273, relating to the transfer of civil suits, the passage of which by the California Legislature has caused much scandal. The Examiner charged that bribery was resorted to to pass the bill, and the managing editor and one reporter of the Examiner have been ordered imprisoned by the senate for contempt.

The shops of the Sprague Electric Elevator Company, at Watsessing, N. J., were damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000.

Orlando Howe, of Little Rock, Ark., quarreled with his wife and they decided to separate. Being without money, Howe took his twin sons, aged 10 years, and started to walk to stillwell, Mo. A train struck the father and two sons on a trestle near Oliphant, instantly killing Howe and one son and fatally injuring the other boy.

United States Minister Terrell in a communication to the State Department from Constantinople incloses a note verbal from the ministry of foreign affairs calling attention to the necessity for Americans traveling in Turkey to provide themselves with passports.

Eighteen indictments for forgery have been returned by the grand jury against W. J. Dunn, a well-known Pittsburg, Pa., contractor. The forgeries were on negotiable assignments from the city and aggregate $48,000.

Hon. Aaron B. Shafer committed suicide at Findlay, O., by hanging himself. He was 73 years of age, was once prosecuting attorney of Hancock county, and served two terms in the legislature. Ill-health was the cause.

A. E. Burton, now under arrest in Toronto for fraud, is wanted by the Sandusky, O. police on the charge of embezzlement. He will be held until more particulars are sent.

After a night of dissipation, Gus A. Norting, of Kansas City, a stereotyper, aged 35 years, shot and fatally wounded his wife and killed himself. Norting gave the woman two minutes to leave the house, pointing a revolver at her. Mrs. Norting defied him to shoot, baring her breast, and a moment later fell fatally wounded.

Orlando N. Dana, shot and killed himself at his home, in Macon, Ga., for reasons unknown. He came to Georgia 40 years ago from Connecticut, and had been connected with the J. W. Burke Printing House since that time. Mr. Dana was a member of the same family which includes Richard Henry Dana, Charles A. Dana and other distinguished men.

At Greenwich, Conn., it is announced that Andrew Carnegie is not yet able to leave his bed, and may not be for a long time to come. He is improving slowly. It is expected that he will remain in Greenwich a month longer.

A man who registered at the Astor House as George Anderson shot himself fatally just as two deputy United States marshals were about to arrest him. The dead man is supposed to be a fugitive embezzler from Sweden.

By the explosion of an oil well boiler on the Hartman farm, near Callery Junction, Pa., John Dunlap, engineer, was killed, and William McKeever, tool-dresser, fatally injured. The rig caught fire and other wells were threatened, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

President Alvah Hovey, of the Newton (Mass.) Theological Seminary, has started on an extended trip through Egypt and the Holy Land.

It is said that Dr. Atwood, a missionary in Shansi, China, has not seen a European face, except those of his fellow missionaries, for 15 years.

The 93d birthday of Neal Dow will occur on March 18, and the day will be marked in Boston by a banquet, at which a number of prominent people will be present.

Lyman J. Gage's son, Eli Gage, and his pretty wife are popular in Chicago society, and young Mrs. Gage is an especial favorite with her father-in-law. She is a young and vivacious brunette, and a musician of considerable ability.

Prince Henry of Orleans, who has started on his exploring expedition in Abysinia, took with him a hand organ and a phonograph, which he expects to be a great aid to him in winning the good graces of the savages whom he intends to visit.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, who has had charge of the Nautical Almanac for more than twenty years, will be 62 years of age on March 12, and will be retired then according to law, unless Congress by a special act should extend his term, which it probably will do.

It is announced that President Felix Faure will visit Algeria. He will be the guest of M. Cambon, governor-general, during his stay at Tunis. This will be the first visit of a French President to Algeria. The last visit of a sovereign was that of Napoleon III.

WRECK OF A TRAIN.

An Opera Troupe Badly Shaken Up and a Boy Killed.

A special train bearing a French opera troupe of 150 people, bound for San Francisco, was wrecked about midnight near Casa Grand, Ariz. The train consisted of three Pullmans, two tourist sleepers and three baggage cars.

The accident was caused by a bolt breaking in front of the tender, allowing the fixtures of the truck to drop down and spread the rails. The following car remained upright, but the wheels were buried in the ground, cutting entirely through the ties. The second baggage car was thrown on its side.

The third baggage remained upright. Under the second baggage car a boy about 15 years old was found dead with one of his hands protruding from under the wreck. There were about ten tramps on the train and several were badly injured. One of the opera troupe was slightly injured. A track was built around the wreck.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT.

A Woman Steps in Front of a Railroad Train.

Terrible Death of a Chicago School Teacher Who Was Visiting Her Sister in Reading—The Locomotive and Five Cars Pass Over Her Body—Had Been Suffering From Nervous Prostration.

A despatch from Reading, Pa., says: Miss Isabella Fulton, a Chicago school teacher, who came to this city a few days ago to visit her sister, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Miss Fulton was thirty-eight years of age. Her sister is Miss Minta Fulton, a teacher in the Reading Girls' High School. An engine and four cars passed over the woman's body before the train could be brought to a stand-still. She was frightfully mangled, her left hand being cut off at the wrist and her lungs torn out.

Miss Fulton had been suffering from nervous prostration for some time and came to this city to recuperate. She was a blonde of striking appearance, and was invariably well dressed. She wore a brown Fedora hat, a brown clothe dress, a black coat and veil and carried a muff. In the early school hours she paid a visit to the high school, after which she started out for a walk.

Nothing further was heard of her until a policeman saw her near the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. He did not know who she was, but was impressed by her distinguished bearing, and when he saw her walk along the tracks near the canal he became suspicious and followed her. She seemed to be looking at the water below. When still some distance from him she turned and noticed him. Soon afterwards he lost sight of her.

The next seen of her was just before she met her death. The coal train that killed her was coming in the northern limits of the city. This was about ten o'clock. The engineer's hand was on the throttle, and the train was moving at the rate of about five miles an hour. The track was clear, and there was no evidence that the woman purposed stepping in front of the engine. Just before it reached her, the woman moved on the tracks directly in front of the train. When the body was finally extricated from beneath the wheels no one was able to identify her. Probably the woman did not mean to end her life, but while walking along the railroad she had a sudden nervous attack and stepped in front of the train.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A new industry in the South is the distilling of sweet potatoes for alcohol and whisky.

There is a school district in Western Kansas where the actual population is composed of a man, his wife and their two grown sons.

The longest known telegraph circuit made on this continent for actual business was the report from San Diego direct to Boston recently. The line was cut out the full 3400 miles.

It is reported that the City Council of La Belle, Mo., where diphtheria has been prevalent for several months, has passed an ordinance prohibiting rabbits from being brought to that town at all.

All of the iron bridges in Jasper County, Mo., for the number and excellence of which the county is famed, are paid for out of the interest received from the bank in which the county money is deposited, which averages $1800 a year.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the State Board of Health has no right to vaccinate against his or her will any person who claims exemption on the ground that he or she regards the operation as "morally wrong and in violation of the laws of God."

Just before the curtain rose at the oratorical contest in the opera house at Pittsburg, Kas., Professor Black appeared at the front of the stage and requested the ladies to remove their hats. A burst of applause followed, which continued until the last woman in the audience had placed her headgear in her lap and fanned away the red in her face.

The rights of strikers have been defined in Michigan. Judge McMahon, answering a petition for injunction against the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad strikers to prevent them from going on railroad property to persuade workmen to quit, has decided that the strikers have "a right to use 'persuasion' by legitimate means." The only injunction issued by the court is to restrain the strikers from destroying property. The decision is hailed as a triumph for the strikers, and it is one that is likely to be referred to in future litigation over similar contests.

BURIED IN A MINE.

Details of a Terrible Disaster in an Arkansas Coal Pit.

A despatch from Huntington, Ark., says: Mine 44, of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, of this place, exploded, burning 35 men, all of them seriously and some fatally.

Mine 44 is situated about a quarter of a mile north of the main part of the town. It was a shaft sunk six years ago, but abandoned for about two years. This summer a slope was driven into the old working, and it again commenced to produce coal. Over 100 men, half of them negroes, were employed in the mine. About 4.30 o'clock a muffled roar startled the people, and they turned their eyes toward the mine. A column of smoke and debris shot up high from the airshaft at the mine.

Over the open ground and network of railroad tracks rushed men and women. Many of the latter had husbands and other members of their families in the mine. In a few minutes after the explosion the men commenced to appear. Some were not burned at all, while others appeared with their skins hanging upon their faces and hands or hanging in ribbons. The work of looking for those unable to walk up the slope was at once begun. Superintendent Vail, of the Kansas and Texas mine, directing the work. One by one the injured were brought out and taken to their homes. How many of them are burned internally the doctors cannot say, as their efforts were employed solely in dressing wounds.

Different theories are advanced as to the cause. Superintendent Vail says he believes that a keg of powder was exploded by carelessness, but the general opinion among the miners appears to be that it was caused by a windy shot firing the gas and powder smoke. They say that the mine was very dry and dusty, and that the furnace was not sufficiently strong to create sufficient draft to carry the dust out of the rooms and entries.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Five hundred laborers have arrived at Colon from Jamaica to work on the canal.

The Richmond, Virginia, Locomotive and Machine Works have resumed operations with a large force.

The blacksmiths and helps at the Globe Ship Yard at Cleveland have joined the strikers, and 1000 men are now idle.

An Ishpeming, Michigan despatch says that 200 families of the striking miners at Norway are on the verge of starvation.

Five hundred employes of the Globe Shipbuilding Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, struck against the employment of non-union labor.

Eight hundred men are now on strike at the yard of the Globe Shipbuilding Company, at Cleveland, and there are no signs of a settlement.

E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, of Bristol, Conn., will start up the manufacture of clocks again about April 1. The factory has been idle about two years.

Negotiations at Cleveland for the settlement of the Globe Shipyard strike have failed. The company agreed to grant the increase in wages, but refused to recognize the union.

All the bricklayers and stone masons of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to the number of about 1500, quit work to enforce a demand for a 40-cent an hour wage scale and eight hours per day.

The Peninsular Car Department of the Michigan Peninsular Car Company at Detroit, which opened two weeks ago with a force of about 500 hands, has closed down again, throwing the employes out of work.

An Amesbury, Massachusetts, despatch says that notices have been posted in all the mills of the Hamilton corporation that the mills will shut down all this week, but will resume the week following. This is in accordance with the plan for curtailment at Fall River. The shut-down will cause about 900 employes to be idle.

The Chicago Building Trades' Council decided that the 4000 union hod carriers of that city should be ordered to strike against the reduction in wages ordered by the Plastering Contractors' Association. With the hod carriers the 25,000 members of the Building Trades' Council will go out and building operations will practically cease. As the building trades are well organized the contest may prove long and bitter.

CABLE SPARKS.

President McKinley's utterances on foreign affairs in his inaugural address are well received in Russia.

The International Plagus Conference at Venice decided to recommend that a force of sanitary police be stationed in the Persian Gulf.

The Russian bark Constantin, bound from Appalachicola, Fla., for Gluckstadt, Prussia has put in at Fayal, her cabin having been stove in by heavy seas.

A meeting in Hyde Park, London, to express sympathy for Greece and Crete was attended by fifteen thousand people. The weather was unfavorable.

Julio Sanguilly, who is in New York, says he has made no arrangements for the future, but other Cubans believe he will return to Cuba and take the field against the Spaniards.

The annual financial report of the Hawaiian government shows that the receipts for the year 1896 were $1,975,321, a substantial increase, while the expenditures amounted to $1,904,190.

Socialists caused a disturbance while an election was in progress at Skole, Austria. The crowd attempted to storm a polling place, and soldiers opened fire on them. One soldier and one gendarme were wounded.

Emperor William's declaration that socialism, which he described as "that pest which infects our whole nation," must be uprooted, has caused a sensation throughout Germany and elicited defiant utterances from the socialist press.

The answer of Greece to the identical notes of the powers was discussed at a meeting of the cabinet at Athens and approved by the King. It is reported that the reply is a refusal to withdraw the Greek fleet and troops from Crete on the ground that their recall would be a signal for pillage, incendiarism and murder.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Alleged Murders Committed to Collect Insurance.

A remarkable scheme of alleged wholesale poisoning has been unearthed in Kemper county, Miss.

In the latter part of last December a farmer named Davis, living near Scioba, died under such circumstances that an investigation was ordered and it was found that Davis' life was insured in three life insurance companies for $15,000.

Before the authorities had finished investigating the death of Davis the community was shocked by the death of C. T. Stuart, another farmer, and also under peculiar circumstances.

The authorities went to work on this case, and discovered that Stuart had died from the effects of strychnine. The companies who had issued the policies on Stuart's life, aggregating over $20,000 in favor of Guy Jack, a prominent merchant of Scioba, refused payment and employed a detective agency of New York to make a private investigation.

The Grand Jury returned indictments against Dr. W. H. Lipscomb and Guy Jack. From facts unearthed by the authorities there is but little doubt, incredible as it may appear, that there is an organized gang in Kemper county, composed of prominent and wealthy people, who have been trafficking in human life. Positive evidence has been discovered, showing that the lives of more than a dozen farmers, mostly poor people, who have been insured without their knowledge for large sums in favor of others have been taken.

ALABAMA COAL AND COKE OUTPUT.

Increased Production in 1896 Owing to Growth of Foreign Trade.

State Mine Inspector, J. D. Hillhouse completed the compilation of his annual report, which shows last year's output in Alabama to have been 5,731,734 tons, an increase of 26,025 tons over the year previous, and the coke production, 2,539,743, an increase of 800,000 tons. These figures, together with those on pig iron production heretofore issued, show that last year Alabama broke all previous records in coal, coke and iron production. This result is a surprise because of the widespread trade depression prevailing throughout the country last year, but it is accounted for by the widening of Alabama's market, a good foreign trade in coal and iron having been built up within the past twelve months.

ROADBED GAVE AWAY.

Fearful Wreck on an Indiana Railroad.

Seven Killed Outright—Train Ran Into a Washout and Rolled Over—Some of the Cars Were Washed Away—A List of the Killed and Injured—All Traffic Suspended.

One of the worst railroad wrecks that have occurred in this vicinity for many years happened at three o'clock in the morning to the Chicago and Nashville Limited, southbound, over the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, one mile north of Hazleton, Ind. The train was made up of engine No. 94, in charge of Engineer John K. McCutchan and Joseph Bowman, fireman; a combination baggage and freight car, smoker, ladies' coach and one sleeper. The engine went over the embankment; falling a distance of fifteen feet into six feet of water. The smoker was telescoped by the baggage car, and the ladies' coach and sleeper remained on the track. Engineer McCutchan says he was running 25 miles an hour and when he approached the washout saw nothing but a very small hole. The engine passed over it and went down the embankment.

The Killed.

George A. Searf, of Terre Haute, conductor, in smoker.

Joseph Bowman, fireman, Evansville, buried under the locomotive.

Herbert Allen, doorkeeper of the legislature, Evansville.

Four unknown passengers.

The Injured.

Engineer John McCutcheon, of Evansville, scalded about the legs and arms and bruised.

John B. Hanessin, brakeman, Evansville, foot badly crushed.

The seven above named as killed are known to be lost.

Conductor Sears was seen in the smoker before it was washed away by the flood. No one in the smoker escaped. How many were in the smoker other than those mentioned, no one can tell. Not one of the dead bodies has been recovered. From a gripsack found it is believed one of the lost was a traveling man for W. B. Phillips, of Fort Wayne.

The flood swept away the ladies' coach, leaving only the sleeper on the track.

All the passengers in the smoker are supposed to have been killed. Four persons, besides Conductor Sears, were seen in the smoker as it broke loose, rolled down the embankment and floated off with the current. Harry J. Hill, the baggageman, was the only member of the train crew who escaped unhurt.

About 8 o'clock a large section of the levee broke, sending the baggage cars and the smoker down into the water, and both subsequently floated away. The ladies' coach, which had been lying crosswise on the tracks, floated off toward the river.

It looks now as though several days will elapse before trains can be run over the washout, as there is no way of getting around it. The cars and engine cannot be taken out before the water goes down. Then the bodies of the unknown dead may be found, but the probability is that they will have been washed away.

The only passenger who went down in the wreck whose identity can be traced was a traveling man representing W. B. Phillips, of Fort Wayne, selling ladies' shirt waists.

CASUALTIES.

Four members of the Palmer family, of Toluca, Ill., have died of measles within the past ten days.

Two miners were killed and thirty injured by an explosion in Mine No. 4 of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company at Huntingdon, Arkansas.

A Great Northern passenger train was wrecked by a snowbank at Mallory, North Dakota. Fireman William Lamb was killed and Engineer Gowenlock fatally injured.

An Indianapolis despatch says that as a result of last week's rain in Central Ohio and Southern Indiana 113 bridges and trestles over rivers and creeks were washed away.

A nitro-glycerine explosion occurred on Albert Pikes's farm, at Orchard Park, near Buffalo, N. Y. Pike and a laborer from Bradford, Pa., name unknown, were killed.

Two Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern freight trains collided at a point two miles east of Seymour, Ind. A tramp, name unknown, was killed and Engineer Mell Boone was severely hurt.

A wagon containing Lawrence L. Lavancher, his wife and 15-year-old son, of Passets, Pa., was struck at Fenton's Crossing, near Elmira, N. Y., by a Northern Central train. Lavancher was instantly killed and his wife and son fatally injured.

An extra freight ran into a west-bound express train which had been stopped by a washout on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, near Hills Station, Ohio. Three or four passengers in the rear sleeper were seriously injured.

While workmen were raising the two-story frame house of Christopher Mohan, at New Haven, Conn., the building tipped over. William Thomas, a mason, was instantly killed, and Mr. Mohan's wife and her mother were fatally burned. They were in the kitchen and the stove fell on them.

The fast newspaper train on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, was wrecked four miles west of Cochran, Indiana. The engine and tender were hurled into a flooded creek. Six hundred feet of the track gave away beneath the moving train. The trainmen all escaped.

CRUSHED 180 MEN.

Terrible Loss of Life by the Falling of a Wall in Fez, Morocco.

By the falling of a section of the old wall of the town of Fez, 180 workmen have been killed.

Fez was a fine city when it was the capital of the Mahammedan States of Northwest Africa, and it is still an important town, the greatest trading city of the Barbary States. Thither caravans come from far and near—even from the Soudan across the Sahra to the southward.

It is beautifully situated on the slopes of a pear-shaped valley, through which flow the Wad-el-Jubar, or river of Pearls. This divides the town into two quarters, on one side the new town, Fasel-djedid, on the other the old town, Fas-el-bali, where the terrible accident has occurred.

An old battlemented wall, long partly in ruins, though still flanked with towers, surrounds the old town, and in completing the demolition of this the 180 workmen were crushed.

The population of the town, once estimated at a million, is now about 50,000.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Henry Parsons was crushed under a fall of coal at the Henry Colliery, and died soon after being extricated.

The residence and drug store of Dr. W. F. Lathrop, of Miners' Mills was burned out. The loss is $6,000, covered by insurance.

Albert Raffey, a miner in the employ of the Glen White Coal and Lumber Company, while at work in the mine was instantly killed by a fall of coal. Raffey was 28 years old and single.

The office of the Union News Company, at the outer Philadelphia & Reading Station, was broken into and the money drawer robbed of $60 in cash. The thieves forced the staple by means of a large bolt.

William Kelly, a traveling cigarmaker was killed by a trolley car near Paxtang. He saw the car coming and deliberately stepped on the track. He was ground to pieces. Kelly was about 45 years old. His residence is unknown.

The carpet store of S. G. Kerr, Son & Co., the oldest in Scranton, was closed by the sheriff on judgments aggregating $13,470.05. Stringency of money and the close competition in the business are given as causes of the failure. Settlement may be effected.

A fire broke out in the large apartment store of J. R. Smith Company, Milton, destroying and damaging the furniture, carpets, pianos and other musical instruments together with gutting the interior of the building to the value of about $10,000, covered by insurance. Furniture owned by Mrs. R. F. Wilson stored therein and amounting to $2,000, covered by insurance, was also destroyed.

The residence of John N. Wilson, president of the Arasapha Manufacturing Company, Chester, was entered by burglars and the sleeping rooms of Mr. Wilson ransacked. The thieves stole from his trousers pocket a pocketbook containing $12.60 in cash and checks and notes. The latter were left scattered on the table. A $250 gold watch was secured and afterwards the burglars went into the cellar and had a good meal. There is no clue.

Walter Brown and Hugh Larke, two boys, aged 14 and 15 years respectively, were arrested by the police at Wilkes-Barre, charged with vagrancy. At the hearing they stated that their homes are in Newark, N. J., and that they had run away and were going West. The Humane Society will send them home.

The artesian well being bored at Mahony City to supply Primrose colliery with water, has reached a depth of 550 feet, but as yet the water has only reached the top of the hole. The contractor in charge claims that to make the flow permanent and sufficient it will be necessary to go 250 feet deeper.

Jacob G. Swenk, rear brakeman on the East Penn local freight, was stricken with paralysis while on duty at Fleetwood, and he rolled into a ditch along the track. His entire left side is affected.

Mrs. Sophia Schultz committed suicide at her home in Allegheny, by hanging. She was the mother of six children. Her mind was evidently unbalanced. Her husband is said to have left her about three months ago.

A large barn on the property of John Good, near Downingtown, was destroyed by fire of an incendiary origin. The stock was rescued, but all the machinery, grain, etc., was consumed. The building was insured.

While returning from Smithfield Township Joseph Rigous, a well-known manufacturer, and Edward Smith, both of East Stroudsburg, were thrown from their carriage and the latter seriously injured.

Thieves broke into St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church, Reading, by breaking a window. So far as can be learned little was stolen. This is the second attempt to rob the church in two weeks.

Burglars affected an entrance into the clothing store of Isaac Refourch, at Mahanoy City, and secured $500 worth of clothing and a quantity of jewelry.

Orders have been received to take out all machinery and strip the Springdale colliery, at one time one of the most profitable and largest producing mines in the anthracite regions.

The Central Bimetallic League of Reading, have adopted resolutions agreeing to support a law placing the legal rate of interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

A charter was issued to the St. Charles Hotel Company, of Pittsburg, with a capital of $6000.

In order to relieve the distress existing among the miners of the South Side, Hazleton, a committee has been appointed in the Audenried Presbyterian Church to furnish groceries, provisions, etc., to the poor of the region.

Joseph Dunn, a laborer employed at the water works, Norristown, was struck by an east-bound passenger train on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway while watching a train moving in the opposite direction. He was taken to Charity Hospital.

A carload of oil and three carloads of merchandise on the oil platform at the Lehigh Valley freight station, Easton, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000. It is feared that the tracks elevated above the platform will have to be rebuilt.

Preston No. 3 and Packer No. 5 collieries will probably resume the latter part of next week, thus giving employment to 480 men and boys at the former colliery and almost 800 at the latter, who are nearly all residents of Girardville, and many of whom have not worked since the collieries closed down, some six months ago.

By drinking a solution of Paris green and then hanging herself, Mrs. John Schultz, aged 45 years, committed suicide at 143 Third Street, Allegheny.

Domestic troubles and ill-health are supposed to have weakened her mind. Upon the advice of the physician, the eldest daughter, Minnie Schultz, kept a close watch upon her mother, but while she was washing the dinner dishes, Mrs. Schultz escaped her vigilance. Mrs. Schultz left her property to her seven children, cutting off her husband, with whom she refused to live.

The boilers at W. J. Rainey's Mount Braddock Coke Works, Dunbar, exploded, completely wrecking the plant. Robert Haxenbaugh, engineer, was instantly killed and Fireman Robert Meade fatally injured.

Harry Bodey, 23 years, residing in West Conshohocken, is alleged to have held the muzzle of a gun to his mouth and killed himself. He had been out of employment for some time, and was despondent. He has also suffered for several years from a nervous affliction.

NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.

A South Carolina Farmer Comes to Life in His Coffin.

Edward Goddings, farmer, was nearly buried alive in Sumter, S. C.,

After a long illness he was pronounced dead, prepared for burial and put in a coffin. He was heard to speak, and when the coffin was opened sat up.

He is said to be recovering and there is great excitement in the community.

TO BLOCKADE CRETE.

Powers Have Agreed to Enforce Their Demand.

King George Says Greece is Now an Element of Power in European Affairs—Military Preparations Going on at Salonica—Mussulman Refugees Beg to Be Allowed to Leave Crete.

A despatch to the London times from Vienna says that the powers have practically agreed to blockade Crete in order to compel the retirement of the Greek troops from the island. No military operations will be undertaken, yet it is expected that the powers will send troops enough to relieve the foreign marines now in Crete, who will be needed on board the warships before the blockade begins.

The Athens correspondent of the London Times learns that when the Beys at Canea appealed to the Greek consulate to save the Mussulmans at Candamo Colonel Vassos demanded a written understanding that the Mohammedans should desist from outrages on Christian property, that all Mohammedans at Candamo should be taken to Greece in Greek warships, and that the foreign admirals should pledge themselves not to hinder such a transfer.

ATHENS.—M. Skouzes, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, has cabled the thanks of the Greek government to the United States Senate for the resolution of sympathy recently adopted by that body.

The Greek press recommends that foreign volunteers should await the formation of a foreign legion before starting for Greece.

There is no cessation of military preparations at Salonica. Troops continue to arrive en route for Veria and Monastir. The authorities at Salonica and in the interior of Macedonia are making requisitions for large numbers of horses and mules, and they are compelling both Mussulmans and Christians to pay next year's taxes in advance.

CANEA, ISLAND OF CRETE.—The English consul, Sir Alfred Biliiotti, who has returned to Suda Bay, reports that the conduct of the Cretan chiefs at Candamo was unexceptionable. They did their utmost, even risking their lives, in the attempt to restrain their men, but were unable to prevent some firing upon the refugees as these were embarking. A soldier and a civilian were wounded. The foreign warships returned the fire, killing four and wounding sixteen insurgents.

Although assured of the promise given by the powers not to allow Mussulman Cretans anywhere on the island to attack Christians, the Mussulman refugees are begging to be allowed to emigrate on the ground that it is unsafe for them to remain in Crete.

SENATORS APPOINTED.

Colonel John A. Henderson, of Florida, and W. H. Corbett, of Oregon.

Governor Bloxham, of Florida, appointed Col. John A. Henderson, of Tallahassee, United States Senator to fill the vacancy pending an election by the Legislature, which will meet in April. Colonel Henderson is about fifty years old and for many years has been active and influential in Florida politics. He is a native of Georgia, but since he was ten years old has lived in this State. During the reconstruction period he was a recognized democratic leader in the State Senate. He was defeated for Congress by his republican opponent in 1874. In 1877 he was appointed State's attorney and in 1881 was reappointed. For many years he has been vice-president and general counsel of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad. He succeeds Wilkinson Call as Senator.

SALEM, ORE.—Governor Lord has appointed H. W. Corbett United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the Legislature to elect at its recent session. Mr. Corbett represented Oregon in the United States Senate from 1866 to 1872. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Portland, is a pronounced gold-standard advocate, is about sixty-six years old and has been a resident of Oregon more than thirty-five years. In the Senate he succeeds John H. Mitchell.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is considered probable that the decided opposition with which all efforts to seat the Senators appointed by the Governors of Kentucky and Oregon will be met may have the effect of arousing opposition also to the seating of Mr. Henderson, appointed by the Governor of Florida. Mr. Henderson's case is not at all similar to the others. He is appointed because the Legislature of the State will not meet to elect a successor to Senator Call until April, while in the Kentucky and Oregon cases the Legislatures, after being in session failed to elect. The republicans are considering the advisability of closing the doors to Mr. Henderson, but, as he will have only a few weeks to serve before the Legislature will elect, it is not likely the contention over the case will be either bitter or prolonged.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

She Kills a Robber, Who Attacks Her Husband.

News from Apalachicola, Fla., tells of tragedy in that town in which a lady bravely defended her husband.

William Hinzey is the tax collector of the city, and was kept out after dark in the performance of his duties. While returning home a burly form was following closely upon his footsteps. Just as Mr. Hinzey reached his doorstep his pursuer sprang upon him. A lively struggle followed, but as Mr. Hinzey has only one leg and one of his hands is cut off at the wrist, the fight could not have lasted long but for the unexpected appearance of Mrs. Hinzey, who was attracted by the noise of the struggle and who, with rare presence of mind, seized a stout hickory stick and inflicted a blow across the head of her husband's assailant, which brought him to his knees, and left him unconscious.

Officers came and took the prisoner to the guard house, where in a few hours afterward he was found lying stone-dead on the floor from the effect of the blow.

MRS. BEECHER PASSES AWAY.

Widow of the Celebrated Divine Dies at Stamford, Conn.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died Monday, the tenth anniversary of the death of her famous husband. She was 85 years of age.

Mrs. Beecher had been sinking steadily since Saturday noon, and, during the twenty-four hours preceding her demise, had been unconscious.

At the death bed were gathered the family of Rev. Samuel Scoville, including the clergyman, his wife, who is the daughter of Mrs. Beecher, and Mrs. Scoville's two children, and Mrs. Bullard, of Massachusetts, a niece of Mrs. Beecher.

SYMPATHY.

We are as harps that vibrate to a touch
From stranger hands, unconscious of the strings,
While the soul's slumbering echoes wake to life
And through its halls responsive music rings.

Few are the Davids to these harps of ours!
Few learn the cunning of the instrument;
And those to whom the gift has been denied
Are oftenest those with whom our lives are spent.

But God's large gift of Love is showered around.
Let us be thankful, Earth were too like Heaven,
If, with the power of loving deep and long,
That other gift of sympathy were given.
—Hamilton Aide.

A TERRIBLE TEMPER.

"If there is anything especially obnoxious to me," avowed Miss Murphy, in solemn conclusion, "it is interference with the affairs of others; but in this case I said to myself, 'Duty, Mary Anne Murphy, duty!'"

"Oh!" gasped Jessica. She had sunk back in her rose-ribboned rattan rocker in quite a tremor of dismay.

A very charming room this suburban parlor into which gold bars of sunshine slanted through the half-closed Venetians. Worthy even of pretty Jessica—it, with its tiled hardwood floor, its silver-fox and bearskin rugs, its Madras-draped windows, its quaintly modern mantel of polished oak, its eccentric chairs, its grotesque tables, its dainty aquarelles, its Chinese cabinets, its slender but admirably chosen collection of bisque and Limoges. And surely eye, however critical, could crave no sweeter picture than little Miss Ray made in her pale blue surah tea-gown, cascaded with Valenciennes, and all her bronze-bright ripply hair braided in childish fashion down her back. But just now the lovely face was curiously colorless, the purple-blue eyes wide and startled under their long lashes.

There was silence after that sharp exclamation of Jessica's. Miss Murphy could afford to be silent. She had had dropped her small shell and it had exploded with a most satisfactory report. She sat rigidly erect in the consciousness of duty done, every fold of her black silk visiting costume stiff with propriety, every pompon on the brown biege bonnet bristling with respectability.

"I don't believe a word of it!" declared Jessica, slowly.

If impolite, the remark was in no degree insolent. It was simply the utterance of a conviction. Miss Murphy was not offended. She removed her gaze from a gem of Van Elton's on the opposite wall to fasten it on the agitated little lady in the rocker. It took some endurance on Jessica's part to sit meekly under the scrutiny of those faded blue eyes—eyes tolerant, placid, beaming, as those of a benignant old cow.

"It is true, my dear. He said it. I heard him with my own ears!"

This really was unanswerable.

"They were in the front parlor," pursued Miss Murphy, folding her plump, tan-gloved hands with aggravating leisure and serenity. "I sat sewing just behind the portiere. I never would have stayed could I only have foretold what was coming. They had been talking about other things, and where silent for awhile. Suddenly my Ned burst out laughing. 'So you've seen her,' he said, 'and you don't fancy her, eh?' 'Fancy her?' echoed Jack. 'Well, I should say not!'"

"Well?" urged Jessica, steadily.

She would hear it out, she told herself—she would—every word of it!

"Well, then," slowly, to heighten by suspense the effect of her narrative, "Ned said, 'The boys around here all like her immensely. Roy Pates says she's a daisy!'"

"Oh!" moaned Jessica. "You must excuse that nephew of mine, my dear; you really must. Ned but repeats what he hears. Besides, you know, he is only a boy yet—just eighteen. What Ned said is of no importance. Please go on."

She sat erect again very pale and imperative, indeed.

"If you insist on hearing," hesitantly, Jack replied, 'Well, I don't I did just at first. I confess for a while she deceived me. But a few days gave me enough of her.' Ned said, 'Why, we all thought you were in great luck to get her.' 'Luck!' cried Jack in answer, so loud, my dear, I fairly jumped. 'Luck! Yes, the most confounded piece of bad luck I ever struck!' I am ashamed to say, my dear, but to be veracious I must say that here Ned, quite carried away by his youthful sympathies, inquired, 'Can't you get out of it?' And Jack said, 'Confound it, no! That's the worst of it. I can't break such a contract with any honor to myself. But I only wish some other fellow stood in my shoes just now. I've promised to take her and I've got to do it, but it's a deuced bad bargain'—oh, my dear Jessica, you're not going to faint!"

Jessica put out her hand with a slight, repressing gesture.

"No, Miss Murphy, I am not going to faint. Is that all?"

Miss Murphy was rather disconcerted. Her shell had not exploded noisily, it is true. But now that the smoke was clearing away she, at whose feet it had been flung, was not dead—not even wounded.

"Yes, I believe that was all, for just then someone summoned Jack. But as he went out, he called back to Ned: 'I'll see you at Bryane's to-morrow night and talk this unfortunate blunder over again. Be in my study at 10. I'll meet you there.'"

"And that really is all?" queried Jessica, quite her own possessed self again.

Miss Murphy started. To once more drop into similes, her balloon which had sailed up so straightly and securely at first had uddenly collapsed and was falling with startling rapidity.

"I should think," severely, "it would be quite enough."

"Enough?" airily. "That's it! it's too much! You know an overdose of poison occasionally counteracts the effect of a lesser quantity, and I think," with a smile charmingly confidential, "it is something the same way with gossip—don't you?"

It was Miss Murphy's turn to gasp. Such a girl! But then one never could understand Jessica Ray. Miss Murphy thought it was time to go. With the cessation of conversation concerning personal affairs her interest died a natural death. She was averse to wading in foreign waters. The inodorous pool scummed over with village scandal sufficed her. She feared aught else.

"Good-by, my dear," with a bewildered shake of the tinseled bonnet. "I am so sorry I had to tell you. Life is full of unpleasant duties. I never like to interfere in other people's affairs. 'Charity,' I always say; 'charity and silence.' If there is anything I particularly detest it is tale-bearing. Well, as I said, I must be going. Good-by, my dear. I'm so glad you don't mind."

"Good-by," cordially.

"We all thought," pausing at the door for a parting thrust, "that it was to be not only a marriage de convenance, but a genuine love affair on both sides."

"Indeed!" said Jessica, brightly arching her pretty brows.

And then at last the door closed on her visitor's broad, black-silk back. The blitheness born of bravado died out of little Miss Ray's face. She went slowly back to the rose-ribboned rocker and sat down therein for a good, heartsick, discontented, mortified, miserable cry. When she had been very, very young and charming, and Jack Sutherland an awkward lad of ten, their fathers had planned a marriage in the future. The planning stood, by the way, upon an agreeably substantial basis, looking at the affair from a financial point of view. Soon after Jack's father had died and Jack had gone to live with his mother's relatives in England. He carried with him the memory of a pair of sweet eyes, for all the world like big, blue, dew-wet forget-me-nots, for wee Jessica had parted from her playmate with a particularly tender and protesting farewell. Twelve years passed. Neither chafed—as in novelistic traditions bound—against the paternal decision of their childhood. No fair English maiden displaced his first love in Jack's loyal heart. As for Jessica, she had grown to think of Jack as a hero who was coming across the sea to claim her. When she anticipated that coming before her mind's eye forth pranced a snowy charger bearing a plumed knight.

On day, just two weeks ago it was, she went down to the drawing room in response to the servant's announcment. A gentleman standing in the window turned at her entrance. He came swiftly forward, both hands extended, his face brightening with gay admiration.

"It is—it is—little Jessica!"

She knew him then. Without curveted no splendid steed. By his side swung no jeweled scabbard. Around his neck was swung no mandolin. From his shoulder fell no cloak of ruby velvet. Not stalwart statured was he, nor raven haired, nor flashing eyed. Not the grand creation of her girlhood's sweet foolish dreams, in truth, his rivals would have said, a very ordinary young man. But he had come! Jessica's heart gave a great throb. A true woman, though, ego, an arch-hypocrite, she put her hand in his with an air of cool surprise, a touch of well-bred reproof in her greeting.

"And you are—Mr. Sutherland!" Neither had in any way suggested the odd relation in which they tacitly stood to each other. Both felt the chain that bound them, for all its massive golden links a very frail and brittle one in the passionate strength of youthful impulse. Neither would be slow to fling it off if the bandage proved oppressive. However, it did not. The childish, ignorant, romantic affection which had been smoldering in their hearts since the sorrowful parting of the playmates, at a word, a touch, a look blazed up into a pure, and strong, and steady flame. Of his courtship Jack Sutherland made short work. Putting aside the understanding between their fathers like the man he was, he woed her for her own sweet sake. Just two nights ago he had told her in his own direct fashion how dearly he loved her. And Jessica—well, last evening had come the sapphire ring that—only last evening and to-day this!

If Miss Murphy's neat little shell had not brought death it had caused pain akin to it.

"It's the money!" moaned Jessica. "It's the horrid detestable money he wants. It isn't me!" And then a face with clear brown eyes and a kind grave smile arose before her and she broke down crying afresh.

But after awhile she sprang up rubbing two small resolute fists in two very pink eyes. "I won't see him to-night. And I'll be in the library at 10. And I'll hear what else he has to—No, I won't! I won't eavesdrop. But I'll look my very loveliest—I will—I will!"

And she did.

As she came up the parlors at Mrs. Bryant's "small and early" Miss Murphy—always first on the field—looked at her in amazement. Quite a bewitching vision little Miss Ray to-night, rose-lipped, star-eyed, smiling, her slim, dusk draperies of lace trailing softly behind her, a huge cluster of violets at the bosom. It was after 10 before she could escape from her companion and make her way to the library. Her hand on the portiere dividing that apartment from the morning room, she paused.

Voices. She didn't intend to eavesdrop. Of course, it was unintentional—all was said and over so quickly. Equally of course it was dishonorable, but I think as a rule we are not apt to consider questions of honor with extreme nicety when our hearts are very sore.

"I've decided to take her," Jack's quiet voice was saying wearily. "It's the only thing I can do now."

Ned spoke.

"She's skittish, I know, but (by way of consolation) she may outgrow that."

Jessica groaned involuntarily. Jack glanced toward the curtain.

"Well, drop the subject." In a lower voice: "Keep it dark, like a good boy. I don't want people to know I am such a young fool as to be taken in by a bag of bones, all paint and drugs."

Jessica was plump as a partridge, and her complexion was a "bloom" patented by nature's self. The morning-room was unlit, save from the hall. Thank goodness for that! She felt herself growing faint and dizzy. Was that Jack who talked so—could it be—her Jack?

"Oh, come now!" laughed Ned, "you know you are exaggerating. She's not quite as bad as that!"

"Pretty nearly!" ruefully. "I don't so much mind her skittishness—I could break her of that, I flatter myself—but she has a terrible temper!"

She must not faint, Jessica told herself frantically. Oh, she must not! Was that dark thing beside her in the shadow of the portiere a fauteuil? She sank down on it heavily, weakly, exhaustedly. Horror of horrors! It at first succumbed a second to her weight, then move., protested with vigorous energy, shrieked.

All faintness banished, Jessica leaped to her feet, her soft, quick cry of alarm mingling with that muffled roar of rheumatic agony.

"That's aunt!" gasped Ned.

"Jessica!" cried Jack. He strode forward and flung aside the portiere. The light from the library poured into the shadowy morning-room. It fell on Jessica standing just within very white and trembling, and it showed on the floor a large and ungraceful heap of crushed drab silk and bugles, disordered "front," and gruesome groans.

For a moment they stood and stared—speechless. But Miss Murphy kept on groaning.

"What is it all about?" queried Ned bewilderedly, helping his aunt to rise.

"I—I," faltered Jessica, "sat down on Miss Murphy!"

"What?" cried Ned.

"We were eavesdropping," confessed Miss Murphy, with venomous candor, "and Jessica took me for a footstool and——"

"My darling!" whispered Jack (no, not to Miss Murphy) "I thought when I heard your voice you were hurt or—"

Jessica flamed up.

"How dare you? Stand back sir! Here's your ring." She tugged bravely, but it fitted well. "I have heard in what manner you speak of me. No," disgustedly, "don't appear astonished! Recall your conversation of yesterday morning with Ned Sales."

Ned stared at being thus abruptly referred to. Jack looked dazed. "I did not intend to hear such another conversation as that which had been repeated to me, but I did. If I'm—I'm," the rose crimsoning in her cheeks, "skittish," bringing out the hateful word with a jerk, "and—and a deuced—bad—bargain," slowly, "and if I've got a ter—ter—here's your ring!"

She had wrenched it off at last.

But Jack did not take it. His dumb dismay had turned to uproarious mirth. It was well a noisy polonaise was in progress in the drawing-room. He laughed. He kept on laughing. Suddenly the whole ludicrous misunderstanding bursting on Ned he struck in with a very howl of delight, and they fell into each other's arms like a couple of crazy boys and supported each other and laughed.

But recollecting Jessica standing there, Sutherland explained, between shameful relapses into laughter, "It was—a horse. I thought I knew all about horseflesh. I knew nothing. I have to take her—the idiocy is mine. I fondly fancied I had found a Maud S. Jim Smiley's famous nag could beat her. I gave a thousand for her. She's worth—an, now you understand!"

For Jessica had sprung forward, mouth and eyes three sweet, remorseful "O's?"

"Jack—Jack! And how I talked just now!" all riotous blushes. "I must have, after all, a—a—the kind of a temper you said the horse had."

"I'll risk it!" laughed Jack.

Heedless of Mrs. Bryant's small nephew, who had entered and stood stockstill an exclamation point of inquisitive delight; heedless of Ned, who clung in silent, spasmodic convulsions to the portiere; heedless even, this rash young man, of Miss Murphy—that ancient virgin who, rigid and frigid, glowered at him in an access of scandalized modesty, he took his sweetheart in his arms with a good, long, loving kiss, and thus adoringly addressed her:

"Doubted me, did you? You—contemptible little—wretch!"

The Prince of Wales, who as Duke of Cornwall, is ground landlord of Kennington oval, the great South London cricket ground, has inserted a singular provision in renewing the lease. He stipulates that soldiers, sailors, policemen and postmen in uniform are at all times to be admitted to the grounds free.

Church cars are a recent Russian improvement. They are intended for the Siberian Railroad.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST ON THE FASHIONS.

Taffeta Silk Hats—Cutting the Eyelashes—Professional Housekeepers—First German Ladies' Club.

TAFFETA SILK HATS.

Taffeta silk hats are the latest cry in millinery. The silk is doubled and shirred for the brim. The crown is one of high puff, and the trimming consists of black feathers, black velvet and a fancy ornament.

CUTTING THE EYELASHES.

Sometimes cutting the eyelashes to make them grow may be successful, but in most cases if is not. For this reason I should discourage the practice, as in some cases which have come under my knowledge eyelashes which have been cut have never grown out fully. Besides even when they do, they are too frequently bristly and rought, and therefore unsightly.—New York Journal.

PROFESSIONAL HOUSEKEEPING.

The principal duties of a professional housekeeper are to look after the servants, engage and pay them, and see that their work is properly done; and, where there is no steward, to do the provisioning. She is also expected to see to the linen closets, purchase kitchen utensils when necessary, and attend to the repairing of furniture. In a small household, where there are only two or three servants, the housekeeper mends the household linen. In such cases she is generally treated as a member of the family, but is less independent than in the large establishment, where she has her own apartments and leads her own life.

FIRST GERMAN LADIES' CLUB.

German women are advancing gradually, although as yet a long way from the heights of emancipation to which their British sisters have attained by almost unconscious evolution. The first German ladies' club was opened in Berlin in January, under the presidency of Frau Minnie Kaver. Its membership will include all women doing literary, artistic, scientific and social work, without distinction, rank or party. The club, which aims at sociability and intellectual suggestion, is formed on American lines, and inspires hope that the different groups of the modern German woman's movement, after working against one another, will now be brought together under one banner.

TUCKS IN FASHION.

Tucks have long been considered a simple trimming for childish gowns, but fashion is doing her utmost to insist that tucked skirts, tucked bodices, sleeves, etc., are entirely suitable for women who have passes their second, third and even fourth decade. Skirts for the spring and summer will be tucked to above the knees, or otherwise they will be tucked on the upper instead of the lower part of the skirt. If near the hem, the tucks are moderately wide. About the hips they are narrower, and as a rule the pleats are laid perpendicularly. The horizontally tucked skirt, bodice, yoke and sleeves with which we are now growing familiar date back to the gowns of 1827 and 1837, and in histories of dress we see illustrations of this style in very early Victorian fashion. A pretty velvet sleeve on a model for a gown is wide at the top to simulate a small puff on the shoulders. Four or five graduated longitudinal tucks are arranged at this part of the sleeve; below, the fulness is sloped to the arm, and at the wrist fits tightly and then expands into a pointed calla-shaped cuff.—New York Post.

MERIT, NOT SEX, THE TEST.

Assemblyman Hopkins introduced a bill in the legislature which provides that male and female teachers, teaching under the same grade certificate, shall receive the same compensation.

We do not see what reasonable objection can be made to this proposition. It is fair and just. At the present time there is a disposition to pay male teachers in the public schools a higher rate of wages than is paid female teachers, and for no better reason, it seems, than that they are men.

In other occupations, where the value of service depends upon the physical strength or the power of endurance possessed by the servant, a man may be worth more to his employer than a woman, but the female school teacher who labors the same number of hours as the male teacher, does the same kind of work and possesses the same mental qualifications for performing that work, which is evidenced by the certificate that the board of education has given her, is certainly deserving of the same compensation as her male competitor.

Heretofore there has been a large discrimination against the female teacher. In New Jersey the average salary per month paid to male teachers is $79.84, while the average salary paid to female teachers is $45.49, which is a falling off since 1892-93 of $2.24 a month.

The profession of school teaching is a high and exceedingly important one. Those who enter it should receive liberal compensation, and there is no good reason why the service of female teachers working under the same grade certificate should be conisdered as of less value than that of male teachers.—Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

THE NEW AESTHETIC GOWNS.

Aesthetic gowns are once more the rage, and the fashionable maid this season will adopt artistic designs for all her home dresses.

A shop in London is responsible for this new, or rather the revival of this old, freak of fashion, and every variety of quaint gowns is shown by this firm in its displays.

There are artistic designs for maidens lean and tall, for matrons plump and short, for middle-aged women, for school misses dreaming of their coming debut, and for tiny tots still in their nursery.

The accompanying illustration shows three of the prettiest artistic frocks seen in London this season. The short-waisted dress shows a charmingly planned creation of the Empire style, modernized and brought right up to date by adapting the present fashion in sleeves. The material is white Liberty silk, fine in texture and possessing the clinging tendency necessary in aesthetic garb. The yoke, girdle and body of sleeve is of white and gold silk passementerie, edged with metal gimp. The sleeve trimming is corded silk, lined with gold-colored satin.

A stunning frock fo rthe long-waisted girl of slender proportions is a study in violet called "Elaine." The different shades of the violet are in combination with silver and violent passementerie. The short petticoat worn under the skirt proper is of velvet, the deepest, darkest, richest shade ever seen in the fragrant blossom. The looped and trained skirt is of delicate violet pongee, of the real India variety. The sleeves, of the same silk, are lined with the palest hue of violet gauze.

A pretty substitute for the passementerie in reproducing this dress would be wreaths of violet for the skirt trimming and for neck sleeves and waist bands.

A quaint little frock for the school miss is fashioned somewhat on the lines of the pretty pictures in Kate Greenway's books. The plain little waist is short and fastened in the front with stiffly precise bows. The skirt is long and full, and the sleeves a single large puff, reaching to the elbows. A soft, full kerchief, edged with a deep frill, is worn at the throat.

This dainty frock is shown in soft silk, of delicate olive. The kerchief is of India mull and the bows olive velvet.—New York Journal.

RESOURCEFUL AT LUNCHES.

There is an excellent lady uptown in whose family boards a young man of domestic tastes and unassailable appetite. She puts up a lunch for him every day and he carries it with him to his business. Insofar this story does not differ in anywise from the experience of thousands of other young men who board in excellent families and carry their lunches. But this young man claims that for an infinite variety of luncheons that custom cannot stale, his landlady has the call.

Now, a luncheon, in the parlance of the life of him who boards, is a sandwich, or several of them. It takes considerable art to conceal the fact that he is eating something that he had yesterday, and expects to get again tomorrow. To vary the ration taxes all the resources of the commissary of subsistence, but it can be done. The young man in question has kept a journal, or commonplace book, in which he jots down, among other things, what he had to eat each day. From these items he has made a partial list of sandwiches, including those which had the following ingredients: Fig pasts, fried egg, grape butter, roast goose, honey, Hoboken rabbit, gooseberry, chicken, jelly, roast beef, lemon marmalade, wienerwurst, sugar ham, tongue, turkey, sausage, deviled ham and caviare.

It is always a moment of suspense with him when he sits down before his lunch, for he knows not what pleasant surprise it may have in store for him. Just now he taking a course of pre served ginger sandwiches with the best of results. The daily meal has its entrees of pie, pudding, or fruit, but it is the composition of the material lying between the two lids of the sandwich that concerns him who discusses it.—New York Mail and Express.

MILLINERY FOR WARM WEATHER.

There will be flowers, silks, gauzes, crepes, laces and ribbons, and plumes in the early millinery this year, and bright ornaments in greater numbers than have been seen during the cold months. There are to be many fancy braids in hats, made, some of them, in wide plats, with contrasting colors which are effective. Other braids are smooth and of a solid color, and are twisted into little odd conceits over wire frames. The crowns will be wider this year, to allow room for the knot of hair upon the top of the head.

Tall bell-shaped crowns and hour-glass crowns appear, and rims are found to be narrower in the back than in front, or if wide at the back, are turned up high. Hats are large, but do not reach the size of the Gainsborough. Malines, chiffon, soft India silks, and tulle will be used with braids in hat manufacture. The thin materials are used for shirred rims and soft crowns. They alternate with laces for veiling the brim and swathing the crown of hats. The lace barb is shown in place of ribbon strings on some French bonnet models, the fashion of the moment says.

Ribbons of plain color will be used, and ribbons with gauze and satin stripes show strong contrasting colors. Black ribbons, fine and light, are of taffeta and watered moire, with a satin back. There are ribbons with mousseline and grass-linen effect, and some of the old glase ribbons are to be seen. These ribbons of the thinner varieties are some of them, plaided with a Scotch effect and some are in Roman colors. A feature of the lightweight ribbons is their width. They range from five to eight inches in width, some of them being as wide as ten inches. Velvet ribbons for bonnet strings are two inches wide and taffeta four inches.

Jet bonnet crowns and ornaments are to be found, and French gold ornaments have taken the place of cut steel and imitation jewels, but the gold ornaments will be set with all of these, and are in a variety of forms. Roses and violets still continue to be popular, and there are blossoms and berries not so appropriate to the season. The aigrette is passing and plumes occupy a prominent place in millinery with occasional birds and wings. Black, and black and white will be largely worn, and there are various shades of red, the garnet, jacqueminot in different shades to pink and rose, turquois blue, violet shaded to lilac, dahlia, orchid, and particularly greens—emerald and moss greens—in braids and ribbons.—New York Times.

Getting Out Coal.

The miner himself, down in the very vermiform appendix of the earth, uses now a diamond drill and much gunpowder, and furnishes his own tools. He works in pairs, and the two men together, under the most favorable circumstances, can "get out" seven wagonloads of coal a day, if allowed to work full time. "Wagon" is the name they give to the little car that is used in the mine, which holds two and a half tons.

The pay is 65 cents a wagon, so it is possible for a miner to make $2.25 a day, out of which he must pay for his powder. But there is an inspector at the top of the shaft to examine every wagon-load, who knows as much about "dockage" as a sea captain. Dockage here means docking so much from the pay when there is too much slate in the coal. He may knock off a quarter, a half, or the whole of the pay, if the per centage of slate is too large.

The first real handling of the coal is when the miner shovels it into his wagon, and after that all the other mine processes are automatic. The wagon is hoisted like lightning on the car, which we would call the elevator, and at the top the coal is dumped into a chute, which carries it to the breaker. It is in big lumps at first, but the breaker attends to that.

It is a real coal baron, that breaker. It swallows down the great lumps and digests them and turns them out in eight sizes. The very smallest is called rice coal, no bigger than grains of rice. The next is buckwheat, and the next pea; but those three sizes are used only by manufacturers. Then come, growing larger at every step, nut, stove, egg, broken, and steamboat. The breaker, if provided with double rockers, and manned by sixty-five men and boys, will "run out" 285 wagons of coal a day, equal to 712 tons. From this one-fourth is to be subtracted for slate and dirt, leaving 534 tons of marketable coal a day. And each mine has, of course, as many breakers as necessary.

From the breaker the coal goes automatically through the washery, and comes out, still automatically, ready to be sold or shipped.—New York Times.

Machine Bread Making.

A new process of bread-making has been introduced in Montreal which promises to revolutionize bread-making in Canada. The process is technically known as the "antispire panificator," and simply described is as follows: The wheat, just as it comes from the threshing machines, is cleaned by washing. The grain is then ready to be reduced to a homogeneous paste or dough, as the baker would call it. The machine that does this is the feature of the process. The one in use in Montreal is a small one, but capable of producing eighty pounds of paste per hour. It stands about four feet high, with a small hopper on top, in which the damp grain is placed. The wheat disappears into a steel cylinder below, about two and a half feet long and six inches in diameter. Inside is the patent steel roller, driven in the case of this machine by a motor of only three and one-half horse-power. At one end of the cylinder is a pipe of one-inch diameter, and within two minutes after the wheat is put into the hopper and the machine started, the paste or dough begins to flow in a continuous stream through this pipe. This paste is the whole wheat reduced. Nothing is lost. This dough is then ready for the baker. Salt added and yeast, the kneading done, loaves made, and the process of rising begins, which in this case is quicker than with bread made with flour. The process is the invention of two Russians of Odessa, but it was first put in practice in Belgium. From there it spread to Germany and England, and is now introduced into Canada.

Deafness Among School Children.

The fact that myopia is frequent among school children is well known. It is not so well known that the impaired hearing is also frequently met with. The children thus affected are often accused of being lazy and inattentive, when in reality their ears are at fault. Helot shows that these cases are quite common, are easily recognized, are generally curable, and when cured a large number of children are transformed, so to speak, both from a physical and a moral standpoint. According to Weil, of Stuttgart, the proportion of school children with impaired hearing is 35 per cent.; according to Moure, of Bordeaux, 17 per cent. Helot agrees with Gele and other aurists that the proportion is always 25 per cent., or one-fourth. All the children in a class should be carefully examined, and these semi-deaf pupils will always be found among the "poor scholars." The cause of infirmity is to be sought for—nasopharyngeal catarrh following measles, scarlatina, whooping cough, adenoid vegetations, hypertrophied tonsils, etc.—and normal conditions are to be restored by appropriate treatment.

There are about 1100 artesian wells in South Dakota, and about half as many in North Dakota.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 18

SINCE the new President is in, it is about time the gold came out.

THE Penn'a legislature has been in session ten weeks, and as yet not a single bill has been passed.

THE proposed new tariff will put up the price of woolen goods from $1 to $1.35. That's what you get but didn't want.

IT is estimated in Havana that 80,000 Spanish soldiers have been killed in Cuba by the insurgents or have died of yellow fever, smallpox and malaria.

The township and boro auditors all over the state have gone over the accounts of local expenditures, it is here where the bills are made that cause your only taxes—economy by the local boards means low taxes.

ONE of the main railroads in Maryland the other day notified its employes of a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. And this on the borders of Washington where the advance agent of prosperity now has his roost.

IT appears the M. E. church where our state legislature holds its sessions is ample in all respects for that purpose. Then why not buy the church for $100,000 and not build a new capitol to cost millions besides saving $100,000 of the insurance?

Here's a state of things! Gen. Moseby called on President McKinley and was cordially received by him!! And not a Republican newspaper shouts treason or rebellion!!! Whither are we drifting? Where are the patriots who guage their love of country according to the wind on their stomach? asks the Patriot.

Gov. Hastings has recommended that the State build its Capitol in sections, one building at a time. The installment plan has several merits—it would fit the conditions of the State Treasury, satisfy the canons of architectural art, and best of all, afford small opportunities for the jobbery that would be pretty sure to thrive upon any colossal plan.

It is a true old German saying, Grose Diebe haengt man, und Kleine laeszt man laufen. For robbing a man of forty cents Wm. Jeffrey was taken to Sing Sing prison a few days ago to serve a sentence of twenty years, imposed upon him by Couuty Judge Lent. A month ago Jeffrey, while in a restaurant at Peekskill assaulted the proprietor and robbed him of 40 cents.

Bardsley stole millions and was pardoned after being in the penitentiary a few years.

Rev. Dr. Swallow is still on the fly. The libel suits in which certain State officials are plaintiffs, and the editor of the Pennsylvania Methodist, defendant will be called in the Dauphin County Quarter Sessions to-day. Dr. Swallow's counsel have been in consultation for two days and are preparing for a strong fight. They say the other side will get all the notoriety and evidence they want, and ridicule the threatened proceedings for contempt in the Legislature.

Apropos of the late death of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, it is curious to reflect that Mrs. Theodore Tilton is yet alive, though a great sufferer. She was blind for many years (from cataracts), but owing to successful operations, can see now and lives in Brooklyn with her old mother. Theodore Tilton lives in Paris and writes for newspapers; tho few Americans know or even see him. One of his daughters is married in Chicago and the other teaches school in Brooklyn.

THE rebels in Cuba are confident of success. Under date of Feb. 24, Gen. Ruis Rivera, commander of the Cuban patriot forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio, writes to Senor Palma, the Cuban delegate in New York, as follows: "Be at ease as to our success in the present campaign. The dry season is about to end, and we occupy the same positions as when Gen. Weyler came to the province at the head of his big army. If there is any change among us it is for the better. Our soldiers have become veterans; they are more sure now of our final triumph than they ever were. In my opinion no Spanish general, no Spanish army, is able to pacify Pinar del Rio.

The reconstruction of the finance committee will be the most important act in the reorganization of the Senate. All the great questions upon which the issues of the late Presidential campaign were fought, and which involve party as well as Governmental policies, will be considered primarily and formulated for the action of the Senate by the Committee on Finance. In the last Congress this important committee, altho nominally under the domination of the Republicans, was in reality controlled by the silver men, who subordinated every question of revenue to that of free coinage. The indications are that when reconstructed the Republicans will be as powerless to control the committee as they were during the preceding session. Its paramount importance is well understood by the opposition, and they may be relied upon to exercise their power to maintain domination of the committee in which all fiscal and revenue measures must be prepared for the consideration of the Senate.

Since President William McKinley has unpacked his grip-sack in the white house at Washington, wage reductions in Pittsburg and its vicinity have been announced as follows:

National tube works, McKeesport, employing 5,000 men.

Pennsylvania tube works, Pittsburg, employing 1,000 men.

Standard manufacturing company, Allegheny, employing 500 men.

Keystone rolling mill, Pittsburg, employing 300 men.

In these works a reduction of 10 per cent in wages has been ordered.

Progressive euchre—card playing—on a mammoth scale for prizes has well nigh displaced in and about New York the old-time church fair as a method of raising funds for benevolent and church purposes. The proportions to which the rage has grown are regarded by many conservative people in eclesiastical circles as a grave scandal. In Brooklyn the craze has been raging for some time; but a check has come as far as Catholics are concerned. Bishop McDonnell, of that church, has intimated to his pastors that he does not consider such gatherings in consonance with the spirit of the Lenten season, and that until penitential time is over they must cease to be held under church auspices. A number of these entertainments scheduled for current dates have therefore been postponed. In New York whist classes are the latest Lenten diversion among the people who are supposed to know the proper thing at all seasons of the year.

THE renewal of the odious McKinley tax on woolens means at least $5 a year additional cost for clothing, blankets and carpets for every family in the United States. This aggregates not less than $100,000,000 increased taxation. Our annual consumption of woolens is estimated at $700,000,000 a year. Of this increased tax of $100,000,000 only $24,000,000 will find its way to the United States treasury. The rest will go to the trusts and combines, which, under the cover of prohibitory duties, will soon control and advance the price of all woolen goods.

TUSSEYVILLE.

People Who Have Been Visiting There and Other Places.

Michael Smith, of Potters Mills, is assisting Henry Moyer in preparing for his sale.

Charles McClellan who has been to College for some time, returned home Saturday.

Rev. Rearick closed his meetings Saturday; he met with good success during the meetings.

Gurney Barr intends going to Mifflin county on the 1st of April, and will be engaged in farming.

Wm. Rossman, of Siglerville, who has been visiting among friends and relatives for some time returned home Saturday.

Michael Smith, G. B. Lee and Henry Moyer were shooting mark on Wednesday morning; Michael was set up in great shape.

John Wingard, our champion marksman has killed 30 hogs, 5 beeves, 2 rabbits, and 2 horses, at one dollar a horse, during the last year.

POTTERS MILLS.

An Account of the Events of the Week from Our Correspondent.

J. C. McClenahan left for Illinois this week.

Katie Kesler left last week for Bellwood, where she will visit her sister.

Emory McClintick, of Tyrone, was in town Tuesday evening.

Miss Maggie Evans, of Williamsport, is here on a visit to her parents.

J. L. Armstrong left for Oak Hall where he expects to get the machinery in the factory in running order.

The Literary society of this place is making preparations for an exhibition which is to take place on Friday evening.

Wm. McCormick and wife, J. F. Miller and wife, and Miss Caroline McCloskey departed Monday for Petersburg, where they will attend the funeral of Robert Todd.

Two Horses for Sale.

One 5 year old, light bay, 8 to 900 lb. a good driver; the other a 4 year old this spring, dark bay, not broken, 11 to 1200 lbs. Inquire of S. P. Hennich, near Potters Mills. 2t

—Bran new bicycles from $30 to $100 at L. C. Wetzels, Bellefonte.

BRUSH VALLEY.

Some Interesting Items from Our Neighboring Valley.

Last week the Brúshvalley sales were well attended.

Charles Diehl, of Centre Mills, who has been working for Mr. Brown in Clearfield does not expect to go back again.

Fred Fell, of Rebersburg, will work for Mr. Brown on a lumber job in Clearfield county during the coming summer.

Rev. Harris Stover, the United Evangelical minister of Rebersburg, will stay another Conference year on his old charge.

Charles Smull, our new tax collector of Brush valley, has his new barn finished on his home at the west end of Rebersburg.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Hon. Willis Bierly and Wm. Frank, both of Rebersburg, were to Carroll, Clinton county on business.

Perry Winters, of Kreamerville, expects to move his family to C. C. Loose's lumber job at Brungards, until spring and board the lumbermen.

Grace Miller, the fair daughter of Snyder Miller, and Alma Gramley, daughter of Supt. C. L. Gramley, both of Rebersburg, were to Harrisburg last week.

Thomas Auman, who is teaching school at Woodward, was at home over Sunday. Thomas is almost certain he will teach a term of summer school at Woodward.

Charles Smull, who is teaching school at Smithtown, Brush valley, was in our section last Saturday and gave some of his friends and relatives a short and pleasant call.

Squire W. J. Carlin, and one of the Rebersburg merchants, is remodeling the building beside his present home into a dwelling house. Mr. Howard Krape formerly had his organs and pianos in the building.

On Monday morning, Bertha, daughter of Ira Brungard, of near Wolf's Store, died of lung fever; she was aged about fourteen years; the funeral will be held today, Thursday, at Brungard's church.

Miss Winifred Wolf, of Rebersburg, the fair daughter of ex-Commissioner John Wolf, left for Lock Haven and Williamsport on Tuesday, at which places she will give her friends and relatives a visit; she expects to remain a week.

Abner Wolf and wife, of St Louis, who were with Mrs. Wolf's parents, Mr. William Bair at Rebersburg, during the winter, had a nice winter vacation. They made many friendly calls during their stay; on Saturday they left for their home at St. Louis.

LINDEN HALL.

There Will be a Great Many Changes in this Vicinty.

Lettie Kline, of Oak Hall, visited friends here over Sunday.

Carrie Royer, of Centre Hill, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Bible.

Alfred Lee and family of this place, spent Sunday at Mr. Lee's parental home at Colyer.

The Misses Musser, of Pine Grove Mills, are visiting at the home of their sister, Mrs. Ross.

Mrs. Hafer, wife of Dr. Hafer, of Bellefonte, spent a few days with relatives at this place.

George Sweeney, of Centre Hall, spent a few days with his son-in-law, Newton Yarnel, of this place.

Mrs. Hale Ross and family, and her two sisters, Anna and Alka Musser were visiting friends at Tusseyville this week.

The ex-Senator met with his Waterloo on Saturday evening and will not challenge the winner of the Corbet-Fitzsimmons fight.

James Raymond, of Lebanon county spent Sunday with his brother Will at this place; we are all glad to see you back among us Jim.

Wm. Stover, Brady Page and Jas. Ross, of Fairbrook, spent Sunday at their homes, and will take a fresh supply of food along to their camp on Monday.

A quiet but happy wedding took place last week at Squire Potter's office, Samuel Gross and Maggie Stump being the contracting parties; hearty congratulations to you Sam.

One of our young men who is accustomed to going to the Loop met with a sad disappointment on Saturday evening, which he showed very plainly when he came home; we all have sympathy for you chum.

Movings have come into order and and great changes are being made. Calvin Coble moved into the tenant house of Wm. Meyer, east of town; Mrs. Daniel Tressler, of Egg Hill, had her goods moved up to her husband at this place, where she expects to make her future home; John Garey is moving on the A. E. Meyer farm at Centre Hill; Adam Rote is moving on the Henry Potter farm vacated by Garey; Wm. Bible is moving on the Decker farm in Georges valley; Mr. Burrows, of Potters Mills, is moving on the Geiss farm, vacated by Bible; David Harshbarger is moving in the house with Samuel Ripka; John From is moving on the Boal farm north-west of Boalsburg, vacated by Hammil Boal; Frank Swabb is moving to Pine Grove Mills. Lot Kimport is moving on the farm vacated by From.

—Bran new bicycles from $30 to $100 at L. C. Wetzels, Bellefonte.

Breef Fum Tom's Dawl.

Fer der Reporter.

Tom's Dawl, Marts der Sexzade.

Mr. Korts:—Du lever friend, ich hop germand ich wet dear mol en brief shriwa; ich hob ksana in diner tziding de letst woch hust do en brief gricked fun em Strumpsucka dawl un se hen kersawed se ware so orm, over ich dover se ken bissel, se fora do rum un hen cwa gile im bugy un sin so hogh se dona net era agner buter stosa, se fora era roam on Springmills un grea era buter germoched, un sin groat dos we ich bin, hen ken tzwa send far tzoma riva, over no wella se gros opwisa won se in unser valley kuma no guga se de orma net ow. Der Bill Bixler woned in eram dawl un dare is so oram os caricha mous; de Sus em Bill si fraw de gate ols nows wesha un der Bill hucked derhame un spend de sus era gelt for dowac, un er chawed we en oldy kow das era cud chawed, un are hut si hussa dirch gewora om blots wo do net he sanea concht won er hucked, un en mon dos shofed dut sel net, un em Bill si bova de dona nix dos we lofa im store, un se gane net in de shule, un se sin so dum se kenna gor net lasea; no es best fun oll wore noch we mere en sheriff elect hen cot no hen sella orma duma buva noch germaind se wara shmart gannunk far sellar noch nema, over se hen de harna tzrick gerzoga ep se gons darich wora mit, over es dut mich doch spita dos se sel net dohe gebroched hen, far sieder dos der McCinley elect is don is nix may tzo shoffa, de gerbrodna dova flega ame ins mowl, un es is olles roolch, de yocht fun de mashina dut ame net ferunrooicha, mer hot gor nix for ame botra; ware wet bessra tzida dos we sell sin? unser shoaf dona olawile shunt blara, se sin bong se wara so gnops schora won de wol so hogh im brise wart; over unser hinkle de singa un sin harlich, de oyer sin ust ocht cent es dutcent, se wisa dos der hogh tarrif noch net druf is, over won der tarrif mul druf cumt, no wora se shunt de miler shlopa dos we em John Hulsbuck si mate im Strumpsucke dawl. Se dona olla nocht uf hucka mit dena unga bova no darich der dog loafa se rum mer wase net gates oder states.

Es wore en unger mon om John Hulsbuck si house cuma der oner dog for de mate sena un es wore shunt hogh mitdag un se hen ean net hasa assa un er hot der holb dog ni una ebas tzo essa, over ich hob germaind sel wase en shont, over so sin se. Good by.

DER FRITZ.

Crotzer-Sigler Wedding.

Dear Reporter:—I had the pleasure of attending a very brilliant little wedding at the home of Mr. Samuel Crotzer, on Wednesday eve of last week, when his daughter Jennie was married to Mr. Ira Sigler, of Mifflin county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. White, of Milroy. The Rev. though seventy or more years old, is as jolly and spry as some who are not half so old. He admits that he too, once was young, and enjoyed social gatherings. His love for the society of the young and their pastimes still characterize him. George Koch says, that in this respect he is much like the Rev., only he has never had enough confidence in himself to attempt to kiss the bride, but that he hopes to succeed by the time he reaches the Rev's age.

Soon after the ceremony, refreshments in abundance, and of the most appetizing kind were served. We had as a guarantee that the oysters, ice cream, cake, etc., would be gotten up in the very latest style, when we were told that Mrs. George Koch, Mrs. Henry Swabb and Miss Sallie McClenahan were overseeing the culinary department.

Well, not to omit anything will say, the bride was dressed very nicely; the presents were many and valuable; the wedding march was played by Miss McClintick, of Siglerville, Mifflin county, and George Koch behaved himself as well as could be expected under the circumstances, but with all this there was one especially noticable feature, and that was the amiable and social qualities of the ladies and gentlemen from Mifflin county. By their pleasant and agreeable ways they made all feel at home, and we really felt that we had been acquainted for years, while in fact, we had never met before. We have forgotten the names of some, but recall the Misses McNitt, sisters and cousins, Miss Platt and Miss McClintick, the latter of whom played the wedding march, and later entertained the guests with excellent vocal and instrumental music. Among the gentlemen were Messrs. McNitt, Miller, McGirk, and Shoemaker; Mr. Shoemaker seemed to be spokesman for the party, and a very efficient one he was.

We think it would be a good thing for some of us if there were more "Inter County" sociables, as it might lessen our vanity and selfishness. The party from Mifflin county was composed of true ladies and gentlemen, whom wealth and affluence do not make vain; where social standing it not measured by dollars, as is the case in some parts of "South America," but they are ones who have pleasure in trying to make all happy, irrespective of wealth and influence.

May they all live long and happy, and come over here often.

A FRIEND.

Centre Hall, March 15, '97.

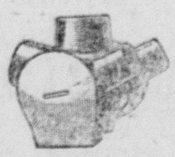
—All sizes, prices and kinds of bicycles at L. C. Wetzel's, No. 7 High street, Bellefonte.

Not How High

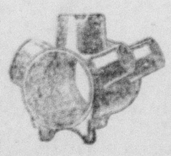
But how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's what makes ours an ever-expanding business, it's a potent advertiser; it tells the story through the purse in many homes, only to be re-told to others by appreciative money savers. Our Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Clothing and Underwear have been marked way down. You may need some. Boots and Shoes in profusion. A pair of good warm Gloves or Mittens will keep out the cold. We have just the thing. Come in and see them. We can save you big money on every purchase.

KREAMER & SON.

Drop-Forged Durability



Drilling out with mathematical accuracy drop-forgings of the finest steel to bet ease of the ways of securing Columbia flyers and fleeing it. There [illegible] ways of making bicycles [illegible] Columbias are made. [illegible] not Columbia quality.



Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Columbias, you know, in quality and construction are in class by themselves $100 TO ALL ALIKE.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

1849 ~VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE~ 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

The Guide and YOUR CHOICE } One packet either Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory or Pansy Choice mixed for 15c

Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 45 cts.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for 3 months, the Guide and One packet of Seeds (named above) for 25 cents.

Every Tenth Person sending an Order as above will receive a Coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seeds.

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of Choice Flower Seeds free.

JAMES VICK'S SONS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

2.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.20 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.29 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3 55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 23	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m. 10 05 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEFONTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 55	8 01	4 14	..HURLERSBG..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 59	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 01	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'ng..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20	.....	...Jersey Shore...	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	†11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T	Arr.	2 40	†6 55
5 08	7 10	.....	.....PHILA.....		†8 35	†11 30
8 32	10 30	.....	...Atlantic City...		7 00	5.30
6 00	.....	.....	.....NEW YORK.....		†4 30	.....
			(Via Tamaqua.)			
7 22	†9 30	.....	.....NEW YORK.....			†7 30
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m	Arr	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	..... Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 08	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 58	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	1 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Andy Reesman was in Bellefonte Saturday on business.

——J. H. Confer, of Linden Hall, gave us a call; he moves to Spring Mills.

——Miss Mame Kreamer is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank, at Spring Mills this week.

——Mrs. Belle Ward, of Bellefonte, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street.

——Miss Maggie Evans, of Williamsport, is the guest at the home of W. W. Boob.

——Mrs. T. M. Gramley, of Spring Mills, was a guest at the home of Ed. Nerhood last Thursday.

——Mrs. J. A. Reesman left Monday on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Vance McCormick at Montandon.

——Frank Treaster and Howard Shadow, from the other side of the valley, were in to see us Tuesday.

——S. P. Hennich, of near Potters Mills, gave us a call and advertises two horses for sale in another colum.

——James A. Wert, of Tusseyville, spent an hour with the Reporter, and before leaving enrolled his name on our list.

——Squire Fergus Potter, of Harris township, was a prominent visitor in Centre Hall on Friday transacting a little business.

——J. C. Armbruster gave us a call and put his label out into '97; he informs us he is well pleased with his removal to Clintondale.

——D. F. Luse left Monday on a trip through the principal towns in the western part of the state in the interest of his patent hydrant.

——Mrs. J. H. Moyer, a pleasant lady from near Red Mill, came in to see what a printing office was like, and had their label put out to '98.

——Thomas Wise of near Penn Cave, gave us a call and moved his label into '97. He informs us his father, Samuel Wise is still in poor health.

——Henry Emerick, of Penn Cave, one of our oldest patrons, gave us a call and in a short time will become a citizen of our town. Welcome.

——R. G. McClellan, of Linden Hall, gave us a call and advertises a house for rent up there. He was accompanied by his young friend Long.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbin returned home last Friday, after an absence of about two months with her sister, Mrs. Harry Boone, at Schenectady, N. Y.

——J. M. Swartz, of Dacota, Ill., in a letter with a label mover, writes they are waiting out there for prosperity to set in. Corn and oats are selling for 13 cents.

——Simpson P. Dinges came up from Williamsport on Saturday to spend a few days with his mother here. He went back again on Tuesday.

——Wm. Goodhart, of Farmer's Mills, gave our sanctum a pleasant call; he tells us all around that way are waiting for good times and gold to come.

——Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street, one of the most aged of Centre Hall's estimable ladies, is lying very ill at her home, and her condition is considered very serious.

——Landlord Ruhl will remain in Centre Hall for a while at least after quitting the hotel, and intends moving in with his father-in-law, David Burrell, on Church street.

——Rev. Potts, who recently purchased Mr. Bartholomew store at the station, has rented the home of Wm. H. Runkle and will occupy this handsome residence for the next year.

——Samuel Campbell and William Kreamer, two of Millheim's business men, were circulating in town last Thursday. They were here looking up some good horse flesh, but could'nt make a trade.

——Samuel Rowe will travel for the Aultman Company, of Canton, Ohio, manufacturers of stone crushers and road machinery. It is one of the best firms in the country, and Samuel will take care of this part of the state.

——George Herring, a reporter on the Altoona *Gazette*, and his friend Mr. Douglas, were the guests at the home of Benj. H. Arney, the latter part of last week. The young men also visited Mr. Herring's friends at Penn Hall over Sunday.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Mar. 11	52	29	clear.
" 12	59	35	part cloudy.
" 13	56	24	clear.
" 14	42	26	cloudy.
" 15	38	24	clear.
" 16	37	21	clear.
" 17	44	19	clear.

On 11th at night, .16 inch. rain; on forenoon of 12th, .07 in. rain; on 13th, at night, .22 in. rain and 1 inch sleet. On 14 violent storm.

Linden Hall House to Rent.

A 2-story brick house, outbuildings, stable, water and fruit on lot, for rent. Apply to R. G. McClellan, on premises, at Linden Hall. 2t

—L. C. Wetzel, Bellefonte, has the only complete bicycle repair shop in Centre county.

T. Wise died June 1957

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

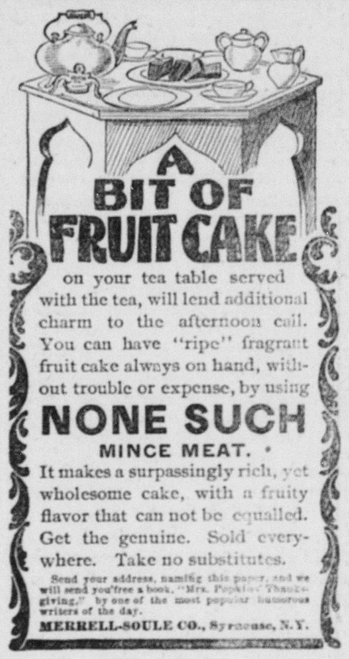
GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	85
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	16
Barley	25
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	8
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	15
Sides	5


A
BIT OF
FRUIT CAKE
on your tea table served with the tea, will lend additional charm to the afternoon call. You can have "ripe" fragrant fruit cake always on hand, without trouble or expense, by using
NONE SUCH
MINCE MEAT.
It makes a surpassingly rich, yet wholesome cake, with a fruity flavor that can not be equalled. Get the genuine. Sold everywhere. Take no substitutes.
Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Popkin's Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.
MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 19—At the residence of Henry Moyer, in Potter township, 1 mile east of Tusseyville; horses, cattle, 30 hogs, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 20—Daniel Daup, 1 mile east of Centre Hill, 3 horses, 6 milch cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, farm implements, horse gears, etc.

MARCH 22.—R. W. Neese, south-east of Spring Mills, in Georges Valley; horses, cows, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 23—At the residence of Ira Grossman, 1 mile west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements of all kinds, and all the household goods.

MARCH 25—Henry Emerick, at Farmers Mills, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, wagons, farm implements of all kinds, etc. James N. Leitzell auctioneer.

MARCH 26—At the late residence of Andrew Gregg, west of Centre Hall, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, farm implements, horse gears, household goods, etc.

MARCH 27—At the residence of William Lohr, Centre Hall, beds, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, stoves, carpets, and many other household goods.

MARCH 27—Lewis Corman, at Penn Cave; stoves, beds, carpets, oil-cloth, chairs, tables, and many other household goods.

MARCH 30—Edwin Ruhl, at Centre Hall hotel; cow spring-wagon, truck-wagon, beds, bedding, tables, lamps, dishes, and other household goods.

APRIL 3—Joseph Markle, at the residence of Jesse Markle, 2½ miles south-east of Linden Hall; 1 cow, 3 hogs, truck wagon, spring wagon, plows, cultivators, and household goods of all kinds. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, situated south east corner of public square in borough of Centre Hall, Pa., known as the Henry Witmer homestead; thereon erected a good dwelling, large barn, and all suitable out-buildings, large gardens, and fine orchard, fruit of all kinds; said barn and gardens on separate lot. Also five acres of land adjoining said homestead which can be laid out in desirable town lots; all in good cultivation.
ISAAC SMITH, Centre Hall.

CAUTION—MY WIFE, SUSAN LONG HAVING left my bed and board without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against selling her anything on my account, as I will pay no bills of her contracting.
J. H. LONG,
marl1-3t Colyer, Pa.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION:—

The Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall having by resolution and vote of said Council determined to submit to the people of said borough the question of increasing the indebtedness thereof to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, have fixed

TUESDAY THE 6th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1897,

as the time for holding a special election in said borough, to obtain the assent of the electors thereof to such increase of indebtedness.

The said election will be conducted by the election officers duly elected according to law and will be held at the usual place of holding elections in said borough, between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and seven o'clock p. m. of the day named.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN.

FIRST: That the amount of the last assessed valuation of taxable property in said borough is,.....$114,538.00

SECOND: That the amount of the existing debt of said borough as authorized by the corporate authorities is,..... $1000.00
of which the sum of $400. have been issued, and the remaining $600. are unissued.

THIRD: The proposed increase of debt is ..... $5000.
or so much thereof as may be needed for the purpose of supplying water to the inhabitants of said borough.

FOURTH: The per centum of the proposed increase of indebtedness is .0436 plus.

FIFTH: The purpose for which said increase of indebtedness shall be used is to supply the inhabitants of said borough of Centre Hall with a full and abundant supply of pure water for domestic and mechanical use, as well as an abundant supply of water for fire protection therein.

Attest:
E. J. WOLF, Clerk. B. D. BRISBIN, Chief Burgess.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of George P. Rearick, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
W. O. REARICK, Centre Hall, Pa.
D. H REARICK, Farmers Mills, Pa.
march4-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Mrs. Katharine Risbel, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. RISHEL, Executor.
mar4-6t Farmers Mills.

DIVORCE NOTICE—

Tammie R. Harman by her next friend Geo. M. Stover, vs. John F. Harman | In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. No. 3 Nov. T. 1896. Sub in Divorce A. V. M.

And now January 27, 1897 it appearing to the Court that the second subpoena issued in the above stated case has been duly returned by the Sheriff *non est inventus*. The Sheriff of Centre County is directed to cause a notice to be published in one newspaper published in Centre County for four successive weeks; require the above named defendant to appear at Bellefonte, Pa. on the fourth Monday of April 1897, to answer to the libel in the above case and to abide the further order of the Court in the premises.
By the Court.
Certified from the record January 27, 1897.
W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff. W. F. SMITH, Prothonotary.
Feb. 19 1897.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of F. P. Vonada, late of Miles township, deceased. The undersigned an Auditor appointed by said Court to distribute the balance of the funds in the hands of W. J. Carlin, Administrator, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Wednesday the 7th day of April, A. D 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where those who desire may attend or forever after be debarred from coming in on said fund.
W. G. RUNKLE, Auditor.
mch11-3t

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, two miles west of Centre Hall, consisting of 35 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water; adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply to or address
W. W. HORNER,
feb4 2m Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. PEALER, Adm'r.
jan21-6t Spring Mills.

Lukenbach's Photo-Studio.

3 Grand Premiums.

1st Premium—$150 Gold Watch.

Each 25c. worth of pictures entitles the purchaser to a vote. The votes must be cast for ministers. The minister receiving the highest number of votes at the close of the contest, which is limited, will receive a Gold Watch worth $150.00.

2d. Premium.

Each 25c. worth of pictures entitles purchaser to one guess at the successful minister. The one guessing nearest the number of votes cast for the successful minister will be given one dozen Cabinets free.

3d Premium.

The person casting the greatest number of votes in this contest will also receive one dozen Cabinets free.

LUKENBACH'S PHOTO GALLERY.
Centre Hall, - - Pa.

Photographs finished in the highest style the art. No better made. Prices right. 4 genuine Photographs, 25c. or 10 for 50c. Cabinets $1.00 per one-half dozen and up.

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LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

—A—

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only is possible, whether as a test of excellence in journalism, or for the measurement of quantities, time or values; and

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To publish ALL THE NEWS promptly and succiently and in the most readable form, without elision or partisan bias; to discuss its significance with frankness, to keep AN OPEN EYE FOR PUBLIC ABUSES, to give besides a complete record of current thought, fancies and descoveries in all departments of human activity in its DAILY EDITIONS of from 10 to 14 PAGES, and to provide the whole for its patrons at the nominal price of ONE CENT—that was from the outset, and will continue to the aim of "THE RECORD."

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editions together, which will give its readers the best and freshest information of all that is going on in the world every day of the year including holidays, will be sent for $4.00 a year or 35 cents per month.

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It is Surprising

That we are underselling all our competitors and still keep the lead in low prices of high grade qualities. Friends and neighbors are telling each other of the wonderfully low prices at which we are offering goods. We have many agreeable surprises in store for those who will pay us a visit this season. We are

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On all goods bought here. Keep yourself posted as to our very low prices and you will never pay too much for any qualities you buy.

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A special lot of Black Mohair, 54 in. wide, handsome quality for skirts or dress, at surprisingly low figure of 45c.

A full line of Light Figured Mohairs, in Two Toned Effects, beautiful colors combined, at the low figure of 25c.

A full line of new colorings in the very fashionable checks, that are so popular this season—15c, 20c, 30c, 45c, and up.

Silks.

New Silk for Waists from 20c up to $1.25—in the new Brocade, Persian and Polkadot effects.

Capes.

"Your Capes for $3.00 are handsomer and better quality than I saw in other stores for $6.00." These were the exact words of a lady who had been shopping elsewhere and bought her new Spring Cape from us. New Capes, $1 up.

CARPETS—A full line of new Carpets from 12½c up. Full new line of Mattings from 10c up.

☞Opening daily a new line of Men's, Youthss and Byys' Clothing. Also Shoes—Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Oxford Ties.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - Penna.

NOW.

Our stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Spring and Summer Clothing, (all new goods), now ready and awaits your inspection.

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The handsomest, largest and most complete assortment ever shown in Centre county.

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Goods were never so handsome and never so low in price as now, and probably never will be again.

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A visit will convince you that this is your time to buy.

Try it.

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Men's Outfitters. - Bellefonte.

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Bellefonte, Pa.
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Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

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Attorney at Law,
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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No. 1	Cures	Fever.
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Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.
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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Too Much Bark.

It is not the best watch dog that barks the most. The old watchdog lays low and seizes the burglar before he knows it. In the treatment of rheumatism many sufferers talk too much and do too little. If they want to find out what is best for it, let them get St. Jacobs Oil and use it. It is a good watchdog against the intrusion of pain. It goes to work quickly and surely, and seizes hold of rheumatism for the purpose of driving it out, and holds on until its purpose is accomplished. It is, therefore, the best remedy, because it takes the best means to accomplish its end as many who have suffered for years with the ailment will testify. The cure is the same in chronic or inflammatory cases. With patience and a free use of it, the worst cases of long standing have been finally cured by it.

The man whose knowledge all comes from books will not find it the power to move living men.

The report that the inauguration of a new sleeping car line from Chicago to Washington, by way of Cincinnati and Indianapolis, by the B. & O. and connecting lines, was part of a plan of the receivers to abrogate the lease of the Central Ohio Railroad is untrue. The lease of the Central Ohio is to run for 30 years yet, and the road is too valuable as a part of the B. & O. system to be disposed of. The financial troubles, which are now in the courts, will be settled satisfactorily.

If all the humor of life could be known, what a jolly world this would be.

A RUNNING SORE

On My Brother's Foot and White Swelling on His Knee

Kept growing worse in spite of medical treatment. I often heard of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded my mother to give it to him. Soon he was able to walk about the room. We continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he is now cured." MISS MARY MASCARIE, Aurora, Indiana. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

More Potash

in the fertilizers applied on the farm means larger and better yields of crops, permanent improvement of the soil and

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in the farmer's pocket.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
53 Nassau St., New York.

Fathered by Kipling.

Rudyard Kipling gives out this explanation of the statement in an Australian newspaper that "Rudyard Kipling landed on this island at 12 o'clock, and at 12:16 o'clock he had formulated an Australian policy: A young reporter cornered me just after I landed. I treated him kindly, but said firmly that I was not to be interviewed. 'I have not thought of interviewing you,' replied the reporter, with a sadness in his voice; 'I ask a much greater favor than that.'" It turned out that the reporter had an Australian policy which he knew would be of the greatest benefit to the country. No paper would print it. His modest request was that Kipling would let him put forth his theory as the scheme of the novelist. "They will print it," he said, "if I give it as coming from you." "All right," agreed Kipling, "fire ahead." So the young reporter got in four mortal columns telling the people of Australia how to run their country. "I never read the article," said Kipling; "but there must have been some amazing theories in it from the storm it raised."

Lots of people tell you they are hustlers, when they know very well they are only bores.

A Question of Ships.

The fundamental principle of navigation, and therefore the controlling elementary law of maritime strategy, is the physical law of displacement—that a floating vessel invariably weighs neither more nor less than the quantity of water which its immersed part displaces. It is a consequence of this law that the weight of a ship of given size is constant. Within certain limits a builder may distribute the weight as he pleases. He may assign so much to hull, so much to engine of propulsion and the remainder to cargo. For a given speed, the weight of engines for ships of the same size will be much the same. The builder, therefore, must choose between assigning weight to hull or giving it to cargo. A very strong hull means reduced carrying capacity, a great carrying capacity means a hull of the lightest possible construction. To these elementary conditions is due the difference between a ship of war and a merchant ship; the merchant ship must necessarily be constructed to carry the greatest weight of cargo possible, consistent with a hull strong enough for navigation, and with propulsion sufficient for the speed required in its business.

The moment the hull is unnecessarily strengthened the ship will cease to be able to compete as a carrier with other ships of the same size and speed which, having lighter hulls, can carry more cargo. A ship built with a hull specially strengthened in order to withstand the various shocks of battle cannot in peaceful trade pay as a commercial enterprise, and the merchant ship, with its hull lightened down to the margin of safety, can never be exposed to the same rough treatment for which the man-of-war, with its specially strengthened framework, is prepared.—National Review.

Merit Wins.

The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "kalsomine" has become so offensive to property owners that manufacturers of cheap kalsomine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of at the most but a few cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

The man who stands behind truth to fight has a shelter that is bullet-proof.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ready.

One of the dangers of hobby-riding is hinted at in a brief school-examination story printed by the Detroit Free Press.

One of the district school trustees was a crank on the subject of fire, and when he called he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire.

The teacher, well acquainted with his hobby, prompted her scholars as to the answer they should give to his accustomed inquiry.

When the board called, however, this particular trustee, perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in their addresses, rose and said:

"You boys and girls have paid such nice attention to Mr. Jones' remarks, I wonder what you would do if I were to make you a little speech?"

Quick as thought a hundred voices piped in unison:

"Form a line and march down stairs."

PICKED UP ON BROADWAY.

A True Incident.—A woman was picked up in the street in an unconscious condition and hurried to the nearest hospital. On examination her body was found to be covered with sores caused by the hypodermic injection of morphine.

This mere wreck of a woman had once held an honorable and lucrative position in a large publishing house in New York. Her health began to fail. Instead of taking rest and medical treatment, she resorted to the stimulus of morphine.

The hospital physicians discovered that her primary trouble was an affection of the womb, which could readily have been cured in the first stages.

If, when she had felt those severe pains in the back, the terrible headaches, the constant sense of fullness, soreness and pain in the pelvic region, she had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, it would have dissolved and passed off that polypus in the womb, and to-day she would have been a well woman sitting in her office.

Why will women let themselves go in this way? It seems passing strange that a woman like this one, so highly educated, and so well placed, should have depended on morphine, instead of seeking a radical cure.

There is no excuse for any woman who suffers—she need not go without help. Mrs. Pinkham stands ready to help any woman; her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her; it will cost you nothing. In the meantime get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at the nearest drug store. The following letter from one of your sisters will encourage you:

MRS. BERTHA LEHRMAN, No. 1 Erie St., 27th Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I can hardly find words with which to thank you for what you have done for me. I suffered nearly seven years with backache and sideache, leucorrhœa, and the worst forms of womb troubles.

"Doctors failed to do me any good. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and one box of Liver Pills, and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now can say I am well and have been steadily gaining flesh; am stouter and heartier now than I have been for years. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to my friends. Again I thank you for the good health I am enjoying."

A CELERY CENTER.

What Hollanders Have Accomplished Near a Michigan Town.

Kalamazoo celery is so well known in every part of this country that the name is used for all the better kinds of celery, and, like "Blue Point oysters" and "Little Neck clams," the guarantee contained in the name sells the article to the exclusion of other brands. The excellence of this celery is said to be due to three things—good seed, dark, heavy soil and care in growing and bleaching it. Careful packing might be added. But as any gardener can select good seed and give the plants good culture, Kalamazoo must excel in the soil or better natural conditions as a celery region.

The celery meadows are just outside of the town of Kalamazoo, north and south of the city, and surrounded by hills, divided crosswise by a high ridge, on which the houses are built. The meadows are but three miles long and a mile wide. These bottom lands are not common farming lands, but are composed of a peculiar form of black muck, the result of vegetable decomposition, and formerly they were so rich that no fertilizers were needed. Not more than a dozen years ago very little celery was raised on these meadows, and none for shipment to other markets. Joseph Dunkley, the florist, was one of the pioneers in the industry, recognizing the peculiar value of the muck soil for celery. He owned one of the earliest celery farms, and it is reported that he amassed a fortune from the business before it was injured by competition.

In recent years the output has been so enormous that prices have dropped from 20c. to 10c. per dozen, and many growers have been complaining. The seasons of 1892-93 were comparatively poor ones, and a number of the growers left their farms to engage in the same business in the suburbs of New York, but they soon returned to their home town. The growers are nearly all Hollanders, and they live in dwellings on their small holdings, which generally consist of from five to ten acres. They are a frugal, industrious race, and they adopt the most advanced system of intensive farming. Five acres easily supports an ordinary Holland family, and there is no doubt but the head of it saves money.

The bunches of celery are packed in wooden boxes and shipped to commission men. The boxes are made in the town, giving employment to a number of mechanics. They are about the size of a peach crate, 24 inches long, 16 inches wide and 6 to 8 inches deep.

Fertilizers are now used freely upon the already rich bottom lands, and every time a grower takes a load of celery into the town he brings back a load of fertilizer. It is claimed that four crops of celery are raised in one season on the land, but this is not literally true. The farmers make four plantings, which mature from July to December, but these can hardly be called four crops. The first planting is made early, and as this celery must be bleached with boards it is an inferior grade. The old saying is that celery is not fit to eat until after the first frost, and in some sense this is true, but modern conditions of our markets demand that celery shall be ready for use all the year round. The southern growers send it north early in summer, and since people will buy this vegetable out of season the Kalamazoo growers begin to send their products to the cities much earlier than five years ago.—New York Post.

Wolves.

The gray wolf is a creature of the storm, many think, because it is so fierce, and because, like the eagle, it plays in strong winds, seeking the exposed places, and delighting to get on some point of rock where the gale blows most fiercely. One man says in the Forest and Stream that it requires an expert to distinguish between a wolf's howl and the shrieking of a high wind.

Wolves are good husbands, providing food for their families with the utmost care, hunting far and near, in hard times raiding sheep folds and the deer covers with an impartiality that rouses the farmer and the sportsman.

Men who hunt for business kill the wolves in a business like way. They shoot a cow or deer, sprinkle strychnine on the flesh, and then go away. Frequently wolves are nearby watching the hunter while he is at work, but the man does not shoot them. When the man goes the wolves come, eat some of the meat, and then go tumbling over the ground in mortal agony.

Wolves are knowing beasts. Artificial trap baits have few charms for them, save when they come in over the back of a pen and take the meat without danger. They hunt in packs, led by some beast of great prowess, that has gained its leadership by fighting all the wolves of the pack. The male wolf will not bite a female wolf.

Test of a Good Clock in Africa.

In talking over the minute factors that have meant profit or loss to manufacturers, some curious details were given me by experts. For instance, one clock manufacturer of Waterbury, Conn., found that a certain rival was doing a large trade in cheap clocks sent out to the wilds of Africa. He got hold of a sample clock, and finding that there was a heavy profit on the enterprise, invested a large sum of money in making a still better clock, thousands of which were shipped to the same market. Strange to say, sales were very slow, while his rival, turning out a cheaper and far less accurate timepiece, was selling all he could make. Finally the explanation came. Savages like noise. The clocks made by the original exporter had a particular loud and aggressive tick; his imitator made a better clock, but it was almost noiseless, and the savages would have none of it. The remedy was simple. The next shipment of clocks to the Guinea coast ticked louder than anything previously heard there, and all went well.

Disappearing and Rapid Fire Guns.

Charles Rawson Thurston thus describes one phase of Modern Harbor Defenses in St. Nicholas:

Various plans have been devised for the building of coast defenses of this kind. Even fighting turrets, like those on monitors, have been suggested and built. Some of them rise into sight only preparatory to the firing of the guns which they contain. Others are somewhat raised above the surface, and the guns disappear for loading. In either case, though, very ponderous and expensive machinery is required for them.

A disappearing gun set up in a pit similar to the mortar-pit is more in favor. There are several styles of these with various powers to elevate them, but all are lowered by the recoil of discharge. The Gordon counterpoise carriage is perhaps the most novel. It is fitted for a ten-inch breech-loading rifle, the weight of which is about 67,200 pounds. It has an advantage over other patterns in that while being loaded it affords greater protection to itself and to the gunners than the other styles; and this is an important feature. It is operated by either hand-power or electricity. With the former it has fired thirty-two shots in about an hour; which is considered remarkably rapid firing.

But this is not all that is needed to make a bay or harbor defensible. These large guns would not be very dangerous to an enemy's fleet of torpedo boats. These move and turn very quickly, and, once past the great guns, the torpedo-mines might be disposed of without much difficulty. To prevent such action by the enemy, batteries mounting rapid-fire guns are employed. The torpedo boats can change their course with such rapidity that big guns cannot be trained on them quickly enough to be effective, and alongshore—opposite portions of the channel where torpedo-mines are planted—are needed batteries of these small spitfires.

With such a quadruple defense as torpedo-mines, mortar-batteries, disappearing guns of long range, and batteries of rapid-fire guns, a fleet of hostile ships would find it a very difficult task to enter any bay or harbor along the coast.

They Do Not Mind the Pennies.

Experience has made the men of the fruit stands overcautious in handling coin above the size of a ten-cent piece. The larger pieces they will test upon the pavement or sink their teeth into in a tentative fashion. It is to be noted, however, that whenever a customer makes a penny purchase they pocket the change without scanning it—almost hastily, indeed. There is a deep reason in this procedure.

For one thing, nobody counterfeits the cent piece; it is too cheap. For another thing, the fruit dealer knows that no coin of smaller denomination is passing into his hands. For a third thing, and this is the most important, there is always a chance that the customer is deceived himself and is handing over a nickel, a dime or one of the minor gold pieces, under the impression that he is paying but a penny. If he looks satisfied and starts to go away he is not likely to be called back to get the change. Occasionally some such involuntary windfall comes in the way of the fruit man.

Mrs. Christina Davidson, an old woman, lived in squalor in a hut near Denver, Col., for some years, and when she died a few days ago she was buried by the county. Later an investigation of her hut was made, and $10,000 in gold and silver coin was discovered buried about the place.

Nonogenarians in Vermont.

A circle of nonogenarians live at East Poultney, Vt. Gilbert Prindle, ninety; the Rev. Calvin Granger, ninety-one, and Mrs. Paul Ross, ninety-two, live within five minutes' walk of each other, and all enjoy remarkable physical and mental health. Mrs. Simon Mears, who was counted a member of the circle, died two days previous to the new year. Merritt Clark, ninety-four, lives only a mile from the other old people. Mr. Granger is the oldest living clergyman in the State. Mr. Clark is the oldest ex-railway President. The Rev. Israel N. Sprague, D. D., who died two months ago at the age of ninety-five, was formerly one of the circle. After a ministry of half a century he returned to the place of his nativity. He preached quite frequently and supplied pulpits after he was ninety-three years of age.—Boston Herald.

Incoln's Mother.

I wanted to learn something about the mother of Abraham Lincoln. It seems that the world is silent on that subject. The little we know is that Nancy lived in North Carolina when a child, and there are old men up in the mountains who remember her as a waif. Old man Hanks took her to Kentucky where she came the wife of Abraham Lincoln, Abe's father, about 1808. Abe was born either in Hardin County or at Nolin Creek, in La Rue County. Historians are uncertain on this point. It is interesting to note that Salt Creek, or river, runs through La Rue County.—New York Press.

The returns for the port of Southampton, England, show that the tonnage has increased from 2,359,000 tons in 1892 to 4,447,000 in 1896. The number of passengers increased in the same period from 122,000 to 214,000.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The man whose pockets are empty never has to stand and listen to the flatterer. A poor man always knows the world's candid opinion of him.

Figures have been compiled by Dr. Ogle, of the English Registrar-General's department, showing that out of every million persons 82 men and 225 women are alive at the age of 100.

A Kentucky man buys all the horses he can get at $1 a head. He kills them, feeds the flesh to his hogs, sells the hides and bones, and finds it profitable. Whenever he buys a horse for $1 and he can sell it for $2 he lets it go, otherwise it is fed to the hogs.

Dr. D. R. Brower, of Chicago, says he is the rightful owner of 600 acres of land in the heart of Philadelphia, the present value of which is about $400,000,000. He remarks that if somebody will pay over to him that $400,000,000 he won't do a thing to anybody; but if the money is not forthcoming, just look out for a law suit.

The production of bicycles in 1896 was 600,000, as against 11,000 in 1885. The capital now invested is $90,000,000. The estimated output for the present is not less than 1,000,000 wheels. The Commissioner of Public Roads of New Jersey asks: "What better argument for the speedy improvement of our roads than the necessity of affording passage for this immense number of vehicles?"

The new marriage law in Argentine provides that every male from the age of twenty to thirty shall pay a tax until he marries, and shall pay it once a month. There is also a provision to the effect that young unmarried persons of either sex who shall, without sufficient reason, reject the addresses of those who may aspire to their hands and who continue contumaciously unmarried shall pay 500 piastres for the benefit of the young person, male or female, who has been refused.

There are forty State colleges in the United States, some States having more than one, and the number of students in 1896 was 32,000, which is about one-fifth of the total number of students in all the colleges in the country. Minnesota educates the largest number, 2,014, at State expense, Michigan being next with 2,575, then California with 2,400, followed by Wisconsin with 1,600, Nebraska with 1,506, Iowa with 1,300, and Illinois with 1,100. Tuition fees are charged in only six States, the fee in North Carolina being $60, in South Carolina $40, in Iowa $25, in Missouri $20, in Oregon $10, and in South Dakota $9.

Your chance of being buried alive is anywhere from 2 to 20 in 1,000, according to statistics gathered in England, Wales, France and Germany. Colonel E. P. Vollum and Mr. Tebb have written a book on the subject of premature burial, and they have followed up the book by declaring that they by no means exaggerated the case. That the percentage of these distressing disasters, as compared to the total annual interments, is small is obvious, but a small percentage on 550,000 annual burials in England and Wales, on 800,000 in France and over 1,000,000 in the United States will total a vast aggregate of unimaginable and needless suffering. It would have been impossible to include all the cases collected, says Mr. Tebb, in a volume of 400 pages. Dr. Franz Hartmann himself has collected 700 cases, including several in his own district, and Dr. Le Guern, whose work entitled "Danger des Inhumations" has passed through several editions, has collected 2,313 cases.

It is noted as both remarkable and alarming that Bombay, where the ravages of the plague have been vastly greater than in any other part of India, is the cleanest city in the country, has an excellent system of sewers and general sanitation, and in ordinary times boasts of a death rate so low as to compare fairly well with that of more than one European capital. Yet here the malady has assumed its most deadly form, while at Calcutta, a city where hygienic precautions are mostly of the true Oriental sort—that is, entirely lacking—cases of the disease have been few, and those attacked by it usually recover. The Chinese theory of the plague is that it originates in the ground and rises slowly from it, killing animals of different heights one after another as it mounts above the surface. The rats, they say, are the first victims everywhere, and then in order come pigeons, pigs, dogs, goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, and finally man. Observers have noticed, too, that where there are no rats the malady does not go. It has never crossed the line in Southern India where the extensive family of the murinae ceases and that of the bandicoots begins.

Berlin is wondering over the marvelous achievements of Otto Poepler, the son of a butcher. He is an infant prodigy of the most infantile and prodigious sort, for he taught himself to read at the age of two, and now, though only four years old, has been deemed worthy of presentation to the Anthropological Society of Berlin as a remarkable specimen of precocious intelligence. His opportunities for acquiring information have been small, and yet from an attentive study of the few books that have come in his way and from observing the inscriptions on the monuments with which the German capital is rich, the child has managed to learn an amazing amount of history and something of literature. He is already interested in Latin and Greek, and a professor who has been investigating the case says Otto shows remarkable ability for learning languages. The boy has a perfect passion for reading, but his dislike for music amounts almost to horror. For writing he has not yet manifested any aptitude. He has been taught to make the first letters of his name, but rebels at gaining further skill in that line. He is described as well developed, though not robust.

An Italian physician who has devoted years of study to the diseases that prevail in tropical countries is of the opinion that every one of them peculiar to those regions is of parasitic origin, or, in other words, the result of bacterial attacks, and that, with the progress of sanitation and hygiene, there will soon be no reason why white men cannot live as safely and as long in hot lands as in those where the temperature is varied by seasons of cold. An interesting and surprising conclusion which he has reached is that sunstroke, like malarial fevers, cholera, and the plague, is produced, not by the sun's action, but by living germs, that it is an infectious disease and not an accident. He prefers to call sunstroke ardent fever, and says "The life history of the parasite of ardent fever takes us very near to the bacillus of tetanus—lockjaw. The most important thing to consider is the geographical distribution of ardent fever. On the Gold Coast, which is very unhealthy and hot, there is no sunstroke. In the Valley of the Nile and the shores of the Red Sea it is extremely frequent. In America it is frequent on the Atlantic coast and unknown on the Pacific coast. If it were due to heat, why not have it on the Gold Coast above all places?" It is pertinent to add that sunstroke is very rare in the West Indies where the heat is excessive and almost uninterrupted.

Paper Used in House Building.

An eating house made of paper has been erected in the port of Hamburg. Its walls are composed of a double layer of paper stretched on frames and impregnated with a fire and waterproof solution. A thin wooden partition affords further protection against the inclemency of the weather. The roofs and walls are fastened together by means of bolts and hinges, so that the entire structure may be taken to pieces and put up again. The dining room itself measures 30x6 meters, and is capable of accommodating 150 persons. There are twenty-two windows and four skylights, and the heating is effected by a couple of isolated stoves. A side erection contains the manager's offices, kitchen, larder and dwelling rooms. The total cost of the construction is said to have amounted to 1,500 marks.

In view of the development of the new coal field at Dover, it is stated that the re-establishment of iron works on a large scale in Sussex is contemplated, says the London Engineer. Iron ore is plentiful in Sussex, which until the year 1720 was the principal center of iron manufacture in England, the iron rails round St. Paul's Cathedral in London having been cast in Sussex. The last furnace at Sussex was extinguished at Ashburnham in the year 1828. The fuel used for the smelting was charcoal, but the country became denuded of timber, in consequence of which acts of Parliament were passed prohibiting the furnaces. It has only been the question of the price of coal which has prevented the iron ore being worked in Sussex. In the time of the Romans iron was smelted there.

Lot of Things In This Woman's Stomach.

In a German medical paper is an interesting paper by Dr. Fricker of Odessa describing an extraordinary case in which several foreign bodies were removed from the stomach of a woman aged 32 years who several times attempted suicide by swallowing petroleum and carbolic acid, and then solid substances such as needles, nails, and small buttons. At first the patient made no complaint after performing these exploits, but subsequently experienced much pain. Various forms of treatment had been tried for the general conditions, such as baths, electricity, etc., but without avail. A tender swelling appeared in the left side of the abdomen, and an operation was decided upon. An abscess was found in the region of the swelling, and the stomach had evidently been perforated, but the site of the perforation could not be discovered. With all due precautions the stomach was opened and the following bodies removed: A key, a silver teaspoon, a metal teaspoon, a fork, two wire tacks, two hairpins, two pieces of glass, one window hook, one steel pin, nine sewing needles, one piece of black lead, one shoe button, one grape stone, two small lumps of tin, and one crochet hook. The stomach was washed out with sterilized salt solution and the wound closed. The patient made a good recovery.

A Queer New Product.

Notice appears in London Invention of a peculiar product, under the name of soap stock, prepared in Brindisi, which is largely utilized on account of its special properties. It is prepared by subjecting the residue of olive kernels to chemical processes under the action of sulphuric acid, after all means of extraction by pressure have been exhausted. Of this substance, it is stated that during the year 1894 the quantity produced amounted to about 1,200 tons, the medium market price for which ranged at some $90 per ton. The article in question, which is of little value as a lubricator, has a ready sale among soap manufacturers, and in years when the oil crop has been favorable, considerable quantities have been exported to this country, Great Britain and Northern Europe. This oil is locally known as "olio sulfureo," or sulphur oil, from the method of its extraction. The refuse remaining after the extraction is used for fuel for steam boilers by millers as a matter of economy.

There are 425 schools in the State of Wyoming.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Invited to a Banquet."

TEXT: "Bring hither the fatted calf and kill it."—Luke xv., 23.

In all ages of the world it has been customary to celebrate joyful events by festivity. The signing of treaties, the proclamation of peace, the inauguration of presidents, the coronation of kings, the Christmas, the marriage. However much on other days of the year our table may have stinted supply, on Thanksgiving Day there must be something bounteous. And all the comfortable homes of Christendom have at some time celebrated joyful events by banquet and festivity. Something has happened on the old homestead greater than anything that has ever happened before. A favorite son whom the world supposed would become a vagabond and outlaw forever has got tired of sightseeing and has returned to his father's home. The world said he would never come back. The old man always said his son would come back. He had been looking for him day after day and year after year. He knew he would come back. Now having returned to his father's house the father proclaims celebration. There is in the paddock a calf that has been kept up and fed to utmost capacity, so as to be ready for some occasion of joy that might come along. Ah, there never would be a grander day on the old homestead than this day! Let the butchers do their work, and the housekeepers bring into the table the smoking meat. The musicians will take their places, and the gay groups will move up and down the floor. All the friends and neighbors are gathered in and an extra supply is sent out to the table of the servants. The father presides at the table and says grace, and thanks God that his long absent boy is home again. Oh, how they missed him, how glad they are to have him back!

One brother stands pouting at the back door and says: "This is a great ado about nothing. This bad boy should have been chastised instead of greeted. Veal is too good for him!" But the father says, "Nothing is good enough." There sits the young man, glad at the hearty reception, but a shadow of sorrow flitting across his brow at the remembrance of the trouble he had seen. All ready now. Let the covers lift. Music. He was dead and he is alive again! He was lost and he is found! By such bold imagery does the Bible set forth the merrymaking when a soul comes home to God.

First of all, there is the new convert's joy. It is no tame thing to become a Christian. The most tremendous moment in a man's life is when he surrenders himself to God. The grandest time on the father's homestead is when the boy comes back. Among the great throng who in the parlors of our church professed Christ one night was a young man who next morning rang my door bell and said: "Sir, I cannot contain myself with the joy I feel. I came here this morning to express it. I have found more joy in five minutes in serving God than in all the years of my prodigality, and I came to say so." You have seen perhaps a man running for his temporal liberty and the officers of the law after him, and you saw him escape, or afterward you hear the judge had pardoned him, and how great was the glee of that rescued man; but it is a very tame thing, that, compared with the running for one's everlasting life, the terrors of the law after him and Christ coming in to pardon and bless and rescue and save.

You remember John Bunyan in his great story tells how the pilgrim put his fingers to his ears and ran, crying: "Life, life, eternal life!" A poor car driver some time ago, after years having had to struggle to support his family, suddenly was informed that a large inheritance was his, and there was a joy amounting to bewilderment, but that is a small thing compared with the experience of one when he has put in his hands the title deed to the joys, the raptures, the splendors of heaven, and he can truly say, "Its mansions are mine, its temples are mine, its songs are mine, its God is mine!" Oh, it is no tame thing to become a Christian. It is a merrymaking. It is the killing of the fatted calf. It is a jubilee. You know the Bible never compares it to a funeral, but always compares it to something delightful. It is more apt to be compared to a banquet than anything else. It is compared in the Bible to water, bright, flashing water, to the morning, roseate, fireworked, mountain transfigured morning.

I wish I could to-day take all the Bible expressions about pardon, and peace, and life, and comfort, and hope, and heaven, and twist them into one garland and put it on the brow of the humblest child of God in this assemblage and cry, "Wear it, wear it now, wear it forever, son of God, daughter of the Lord God Almighty!" Oh, the joy of the new convert! Oh, the gladness of the Christian service! You have seen sometimes a man in a religious assembly get up and give his experience. Well, Paul gave his experience. He arose in the presence of two churches, the church on earth and the church in heaven, and he said, "Now this is my experience—sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; poor, yet making many rich; having nothing, yet possessing all things." If the people in this house knew the joys of the Christian religion, they would all pass over into the kingdom of God the next moment. When Daniel Sandeman was dying of cholera, his attendant said, "Have you much pain?"

"Oh," he replied, "since I found the Lord I have never had any pain except sin!" Then they said to him, "Would you like to send a message to your friends?" "Yes, I would. Tell them that only last night the love of Jesus came rushing into my soul like the surges of the sea, and I had to cry out, 'Stop, Lord, it is enough: stop, Lord—enough!'" Oh, the joys of this Christian religion! Just pass over from those tame joys in which you are indulging, joys of this world, into the raptures of the gospel. The world cannot satisfy you. You have found that out. Alexander longing for other worlds to conquer and yet drowned in his own bottle; Byron whipped by disquietudes around the world; Voltaire cursing his own soul while all the streets of Paris were applauding him; Henry II consuming with hatred against poor Thomas a Becket—all illustrations of the fact that this world cannot make a man happy. The very man who poisoned the pommel of the saddle on which Queen Elizabeth rode shouted in the street, "God save the Queen!" One moment the world applauds, and the next moment the world anathematizes. Oh, come over into this greater joy, this sublime solace, this magnificent beatitude! The night after the battle of Shiloh, and there were thousands of wounded on the field, and the ambulances had not come, one Christian soldier lying there a-dying under the starlight began to sing:

There is a land of pure delight.

And when he came to the next line there were scores of voices singing:

Where saints immortal reign.

The song was caught up all through the fields among the wounded until it was said there were at least 10,000 wounded men uniting their voices as they came to the verse:

There everlasting spring abides
And never withering flowers.
'Tis but a narrow stream divides
This heavenly land from ours.

Oh, it is a great religion to live by and a great religion to die by! There is only one heart throb between you and that religion. Just look into the face of your pardoning God and surrender yourself for time and for eternity, and He is yours and heaven is yours and all is yours. Some of you, like the young man of the text, have gone far astray. I know not the history, but you know it, you know it. When a young man went forth into life, the legend says, his guardian angel went forth with him, and getting him into a field, the guardian angel swept a circle around where the young man stood. It was a circle of virtue and honor and he must not step beyond that circle, armed foes came down, but were obliged to halt at that circle. They could not pass. But one day a temptress, with diamonded hand, stretched forth and crossed that circle with the hand, and the tempted soul took it, and by that one fell grip was brought beyond the circle and died. Some of you have stepped beyond that circle. Would you not like this day, by the grace of God, to step back? This, I say to you, is your hour of salvation. There was in the closing hours of Queen Anne what is called the clock scene. Flat down on the pillow in helpless sickness, she could not move her head or move her hand. She was waiting for the hour when the ministers of state should gather in angry contest and worried and worn out by the coming hour, and in momentary absence of the nurse, in the power, the strange power, which delirium sometimes gives one, she arose and stood in front of the clock and stood there watching the clock when the nurse returned. The nurse said, "Do you see anything peculiar about that clock?" She made no answer, but soon died. There is a clock scene in every history. If some of you would rise from the bed of lethargy and come out from your delirium of sin and look on the clock of your destiny this moment, you would see and hear something you have not seen or heard before, and every tick of the minute, and every stroke of the hour and every swing of the pendulum would say, "Now, now, now, now!" Oh, come home to your Father's house! Come home, O prodigal, from the wilderness! Come home, come home!

But I notice that when the prodigal came, there was the father's joy. He did not greet him with any formal "How do you do?" He did not come out and say: "You are unfit to enter. Go and wash in the trough by the well, and then you can come in. We have had enough trouble with you." Ah, no! When the proprietor of that estate proclaimed festival, it was an outburst of a father's love and a father's joy. God is your father. I have not much sympathy with the description of God I sometimes hear, as though He were a Turkish sultan, hard and unsympathetic, and listening not to the cry of His subjects. A man told me he saw in one of the eastern lands a king riding along, and two men were in altercation and one charged the other with having eaten his rice, and the king said, "Then slay the man, and by post mortem examination find whether he has eaten the rice." And he was slain. Ah, the cruelty of a scene like that! Our God is not a sultan, not a despot, but a Father—kind, loving, forgiving—and He makes all heaven ring again when a prodigal comes back. "I have no pleasure," He says, "in the death of him that dieth." All may be saved. If a man does not get to heaven, it is because he will not go there. No difference the color, no difference the history, no difference the antecedents, no difference the surroundings, no difference the sin. When the white horses of Christ's victory are brought out to celebrate the eternal triumph, you may ride one of them, and as God is greater than all, His joy is greater, and when a soul comes back there is in His heart the surging of an infinite ocean of gladness, and to express that gladness it takes all the rivers of pleasure, all the thrones of pomp and all the ages of eternity. It is a joy deeper than all depth and higher than all height and wider than all width and vaster than all immensity. It overtops, it undergirds, it outweighs all the united splendor and joy of the universe and who can tell what God's joy is? You remember reading the story of a king who on some great day of festivity scattered silver and gold among the people, who sent valuable presents to his courtiers, but methinks, when a soul comes back, God is so glad that to express his joy He flings out new worlds into space and kindles up new suns and rolls among the white robed anthems of the redeemed a greater hallelujah, while with a voice that reverberates among the mountains of frankincense and is echoed back from the everlasting gates he cries, "This, my son, was dead, and he is alive again!"

At the opening of the exposition in New Orleans I saw a Mexican flutist, and he played the solo, and then afterward the eight of ten bands of music, accompanied by the great organ, came in, but the sound of that one flute as compared with all the orchestras was greater than all the combined joy of the universe when compared with the resounding heart of Almighty God. For ten years a father went three times a day to the depot. His son went off in aggravating circumstances, but the father said, "He will come back." The strain was too much and his mind parted, and three times a day the father went. In the early morning he watched the train, its arrival, the stepping out of the passengers and then the departure of the train. At noon he was there again watching the advance of the train, watching the departure. At night he was there again, watching the coming, watching the going, for ten years. He was sure his son would come back. God has been watching and waiting for some of you, my brothers, ten years, twenty years, thirty years, forty years, perhaps fifty years, waiting, waiting, watching, watching and if now the prodigal should come home, what a scene of gladness and festivity, and how the great Father's heart would rejoice at your coming home. You will come, some of you, will you not? You will, you will.

I notice also that when a prodigal comes home there is the joy of the ministers of religion. Oh, it is a grand thing to preach this gospel! I know there has been a great deal said about the trials and the hardships of the Christian ministry. I wish somebody would write a good rousing book about the joys of the Christian ministry. Since I entered the profession I have seen more of the goodness of God than I will be able to celebrate in all eternity. I know some boast about their equilibrium, and they do not rise into enthusiasm, and they do not break down with emotion, but I confess to you plainly that when I see a man coming to God and giving up his sin I feel in body, mind and soul a transport. When I see a man bound hand and foot in evil habit emancipated, I rejoice over it as though it were my own emancipation.

I notice also when the prodigal comes back all earnest Christians rejoice. If you stood on Montauk point and there was a hurricane at sea, and it was blowing toward the shore, and a vessel crashed into the rocks, and you saw people get ashore in the lifeboats, and the very last man got on the rocks in safety, you could not control your joy. And it is a glad time when the church of God sees men who are tossed on the ocean of their sins plant their feet on the rock Christ Jesus. Oh, when prodigals come home, just hear the Christians sing. Just hear the Christians pray. It is not a stereotyped supplication we have heard over and over again for twenty years, but a putting of the case in the hands of God with an importunate pleading. No long prayers. Men never pray at great length unless they have nothing to say and their hearts are hard and cold. All the prayers in the Bible that were answered were short prayers. "God be merciful to me a sinner." "Lord, that I may receive my sight." "Lord, save me, or I perish."

Once more I remark that when the prodigal gets back the inhabitants of heaven keep festal. I am very certain of it. If you have never seen a telegraph chart you have no idea how many cities are connected together, and how many lands. Nearly all the neighborhoods of the earth seem reticulated, and news flies from city to city and from continent to continent. But more rapidly go the tidings from earth to heaven, and when a prodigal returns it is announced before the throne of God. And if these souls now present should enter the kingdom there would be some one in the heavenly kingdom to say: "That's my father," "That's my mother," "That's my son," "That's the one I used to pray for," "That's the one for whom I wept so many tears," and one soul would say "Hosanna!" and another soul would say "Hallelujah!"

Pleased with the news, the saints below
In songs the tongues employ.
Beyond the skies the tidings go,
And heaven is filled with joy.
Nor angels can their joy contain,
But kindle with new fire.
The sinner lost is found, they sing,
And strike the sounding lyre.

At the banquet of Lucullus sat Cicero the orator, at the Macedonian festival sat Philip the conqueror, at the Grecian banquet sat Socrates the philosopher, but at our Father's table sit all the returned prodigals, more than conquerors. The table is so wide its leaves reach across seas and lands. Its guests are the redeemed of earth and the glorified of heaven. The ring of God's forgiveness on every hand. The robe of a Saviour's righteousness adroop from every shoulder. The wine that glows in the cups is from the bowls of 10,000 sacraments. Let all the redeemed of earth and all the glorified of heaven rise and with gleaming chalices drink to the return of a thousand prodigals. Sing, sing, sing! "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end." That scene of jubilence comes out before me this moment as in a sort of picture gallery. All heaven in pictures.

Look! Look! There is Christ. Cuyp painted Him for earthly galleries, and Correggio and Tintoretto and Benjamin West and Dore painted Him for earthly galleries, but all those pictures are eclipsed by this masterpiece of heaven. Christ! Christ! There is Paul, the hero of the Sanhedrim, and of Agrippa's courtroom, and of Mars hill, and of Nero's infamy, shaking his chained fist in the very face of teeth chattering royalty. Here is Joshua, the fighter of Bethoron and Gibeon, the man that postponed sundown. And here is Vashti, the profligacy of the Persian court unable to remove her veil of modesty or rend it or lift it. And along the corridors of this picture gallery I find other great heroes and heroines—David with his harp, and Miriam with the cymbals, and Zechariah with the scroll, and St. John with the seven vials, and the resurrection angel with the trumpet. On farther in the corridors see the faces of our loved ones, the cough gone from the throat, the wanness gone from the cheek, the weariness gone from the limbs, the languor gone from the eye. Let us go up and greet them. Let us go up and embrace them. Let us go up and live with them. We will! We will!

From this hilltop I catch a glimpse of those hilltops where all sorrow and sighing shall be done away. Oh, that God would make that world to us a reality! Faith in that world helped old Dr. Tyng when he stood by the casket of his dead son, whose arm had been torn off in the threshing machine, death ensuing, and Dr. Tyng, with infinite composure, preached the funeral sermon of his own beloved son. Faith in that world helped Martin Luther without one tear to put away in death his favorite child. Faith in that world helped the dying woman to see on the sky the letter "W," and they asked her what she supposed that letter "W" on the sky meant. "Oh," she said, "don't you know? 'W' stands for 'Welcome.'" Oh, heaven, swing open thy gates! Oh, heaven, roll upon us some of the sunshine anthems! Oh, heaven, flash upon us the vision of thy luster! An old writer tells us of a ship coming from India to France. The crew was made up of French sailors who had been long from home, and as the ship came along the coast of France the men skipped the deck with glee, and they pointed to the spires of the churches where they once worshiped and to the hills where they had played in boyhood. But when the ship came into port, and these sailors saw father and mother and wife and loved ones on the wharf, they sprang ashore and rushed up the banks into the city, and the captain had to get another crew to bring the ship to her moorings. So heaven will after awhile come so fully in sight, we can see its towers, its mansions, its hills, and as we go into port and our loved ones shall call from that shining shore and speak our names we will spring to the beach, leaving this old ship of a world to be managed by another crew, our rough voyaging of the seas ended forever.

NO MORE FOOLISH MURRE EGGS.

A Measure to Protect the Sea Birds on the Farrallones.

At the solicitation of the commission on bird protection of the American Ornithologists' Union, of which Professor Leverett M. Loomis, of the California Academy of Sciences, is a member, the Lighthouse Board at Washington has issued a decree that the importing of the eggs of the sea birds from the Farrallones must cease.

The eggs of the murre, or foolish guillemot, have been shipped to the markets of San Francisco in great quantities since 1849, at which date they were almost the only fresh eggs to be had, bringing over $1 a dozen. The birds were present in the breeding season, from May until August, on the islands in such countless thousands that, although persistently robbed, their numbers seemed to show no appreciable diminution. In recent years, however, naturalists have noticed the effect of the annual persecution of the vast colonies, and have feared that they might become extinct. As a result of the investigation, the prohibitive measure has been enacted.

As high as 20,000 dozen of the eggs were annually brought to market by the Greek and Italian fishermen. They are twice the size of the ordinary hen's egg, for which they are said to be an excellent substitute, and they sold at retail from fifteen to twenty-five cents per dozen. During the past four or five seasons the Greeks have been driven off, and the egg industry has been carried on by the lighthouse keepers of the Farrallones.

VOLCANO IN GREAT SALT LAKE.

People Alarmed by Its Outbreak a Mile and a Quarter From the Shore.

The rather frequent shocks of earthquake which the section of the country about Salt Lake City, Utah, has experienced within the last few months have come to a head in the form of a volcano, which has burst out of the Great Salt Lake, a short distance south of Promontory Station, on the Central Pacific Railroad.

The volcano is right in the lake, about a mile and a quarter from the shore, and parties residing in the neighborhood say that the cloud of smoke rushes up into the air so high that it may be seen at a good distance, and the water in the vicinity boils and surges into a sea of foam.

The volcano is situated in the big arm of the lake, on the west side of the long range of mountains, visible from Brigham City. It has been in action several days. It began with a small cloud and slight disturbances of the water, and has increased until now it is a most formidable looking phenemenon and has had the effect of creating fear and consternation among the farmers in that vicinity.

RICH IN GOLD.

New Discoveries in the Wichita Mountains, in Oklahoma.

Advices from the Wichita Mountains, in Oklahoma, are that new discoveries of both gold and silver have caused a fresh outbreak of excitement among the prospectors who for months have been camped on the border, and renewed energy has been adopted by the United States authorities to prevent digging for gold. The marshals arrest any man they find on these lands. Old miners say that there is an area fifty miles long and half that wide as rich as any gold mines in the West, California not excepted. At one time twenty men were arrested by United States troops, hustled off to Fort Sill and put in the guard house. Many miners are camped on the border and many are hiding in caves in the mountains.

The Wichita Mountains are in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservations, 100 miles southeast of Perry. There are now no less than a thousand prospectors in the mountains.

Idle Money in New York.

It is reported New York banks hold nearly $55,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

SUFFERINGS AT THE FRONT.

Terrible Scenes That Followed the Battle of Cold Harbor.

"Campaigning With Grant," by General Horace Porter, running as a serial in The Century, reaches the battle of Cold Harbor in the March number. General Porter says:

The general-in-chief realized that he was in a swampy and sickly portion of the country. The malaria was highly productive of disease, and the Chickahominy fever was dreaded by all the troops who had a recollection of its ravages when they campaigned in that section of the country two years before. The operations had been so active that precautions against sickness had necessarily been much neglected, and the general was anxious, while giving the men some rest, to improve the sanitary conditions. By dint of extraordinary exertions the camps were well policed, and large quantities of fresh vegetables were brought forward and distributed. Cattle were received in much better condition than those which had made long marches and had furnished beef which was far from being wholesome. Greater attention was demanded in the cooking of the food and the procuring of better water. Dead animals and offal were buried, and more stringent regulations were enforced throughout the entire command.

What was most distressing at this time was the condition of affairs at the extreme front. No one who did not witness the sights on those portions of the line where the opposing troops were in exceptionally close contact can form an idea of the sufferings experienced. Staff officers used to work their way daily to the advance points, so as to be able to report with accuracy these harrowing scenes. Some of the sights were not unlike those of the "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania. Between the lines where the heavy assaults had been made there was in some places a distance of thirty or more yards completely covered by the dead and wounded of both sides. The bodies of the dead were festering in the sun, while the wounded were dying a torturing death from starvation, thirst, and loss of blood. In some places the stench became sickening. Every attempt to make a change in the picket line brought on heavy firing, as both sides had become nervous from long watchfulness, and the slightest movement on either front led to the belief that it was the beginning of an assault. In the night there was often heavy artillery firing, sometimes accompanied by musketry, with a view to deterring the other side from attacking, or occasioned by false rumors of an attempt to assault. The men on the advance lines had to lie close to the ground in narrow trenches, with little water for drinking purposes, except that obtained from surface drainage. They were subjected to the broiling heat by day and the chilling winds and fogs at night, and had to eat the rations that could be got to them under the greatest imaginable discomfort.

A Telegraphic Test.

How much actual time is necessary to transfer a telegraphic message from London to Valparaiso, Chili, was the question propounded by some South American editors last summer. The reply was furnished by a special communication, when an arrangement was made with the telegraph and cable companies to keep open the wires and get the telegraphic results of a recent sporting event to Valparaiso with the least possible delay at the intervening stations. Ten minutes before the message was to be sent the wires were cleared along the entire distance and all the ordinary communications through the cables were suspended. At the given astronomical time the dispatch was sent from London to Carcavellos, whence the message was transferred through a submarine cable to Pernambuco, wherefrom the Brazilian coast cable conducted the message to Buenos Ayres. It was from there dispatched over the South American Transcontinental Telegraph Line and arrived at Valparaiso fifty-five seconds after leaving the London office, although the distance it had to travel in this short space of time amounted to almost 10,000 miles, and the eight words of the message had to be repeated four times.

Bear Meat.

The fact that bears bring from $20 to $50 each in the San Francisco meat market and that there is a lively demand for all that are sent here has moved many men who live in the foothills of all the mountain ranges to scour the hills for them and ship them hence. Cubs are taken alive, kept in pits and fed until they attain several hundred pounds in weight, when they are marketable. The carcasses usually displayed by butchers during the holiday season are of domesticated bears, as the wild bears at that season of the year are hibernating. A stall fed bear designed for the market is treated in about the same way as a hog. He will eat the same food a hog will eat and about the same quantity, and his flesh tastes very much like pork, except for a gamy flavor which it possesses. Aside from this the bear's blubber makes the finest lard, his hindquarters furnish superior hams and his ribs yield the best of bacon.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Schreckhorn is one of the most difficult Swiss mountains, having been ascended only three times so far. The third ascent was made a few weeks ago by an Englishman and two Swiss guides.

Moose and deer have been given protection in all parts of New Hampshire at all seasons of the year until the year 1901.

Cure Corns With Physic.

Might as well try that as to attempt the cure of Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and other cutaneous affections with blood medicine. Tetterine is the only absolutely safe and certain remedy. With it cure is sure. It's an ointment. 50 cents at druggists or by mail for 50c. in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The man who is envious of evil doers will soon be an evil doer himself.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The world's creed is, "He is the best man who wears the best coat.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

The man who will not live up to his convictions is untrue to himself.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Hypocrisy is a certificate of good character vice gives to virtue.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Gray hair and wrinkles may come, but a happy heart is always young.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Where the temperature is just right for a saint it is to warm for a sinner.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

The man who has a strong will is often strong in nothing else.

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

If good advice were gold every pocket would be full of money.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

You know a man when you know the company he keeps.

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HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff.
A fine hair dressing.
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Sold by all Druggists.

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Alabastine does not require to be taken off to renew, does not harbor germs, but destroys them, and any one can brush it on.
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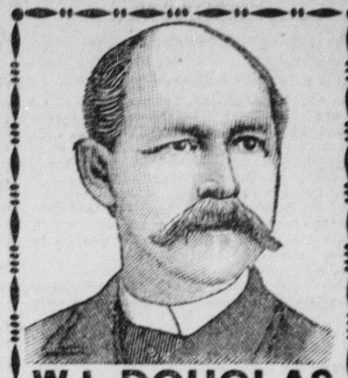

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In the word BEAUTIFUL are nine letters. You are smart enough to make fourteen words, we feel sure; and if you do you will receive a reward. Do not use a letter more times than it occurs in the word BEAUTIFUL. Use only English words. The Household Publishing and Printing Co., proprietors of The Household Companion, will pay $50.00 in gold to the person able to make the longest list of English words from the letters in the word BEAUTIFUL; $30.00 for the second longest; $20.00 for the third; $10.00 each for the next five, and $5.00 each for the next ten longest lists. The above rewards are given free, and solely for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome ladies' magazine, THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION containing forty-eight pages finely illustrated. Latest Fashions, articles on Floriculture, Cycling, Cookery, General Household Hints, etc., and stories by the best standard authors; published monthly, price 50 cents per year, making it the lowest-priced magazine in America. In order to enter the contest it is necessary for you to send with your list of words FOURTEEN 2-cent stamps, or 25 cents in silver, which will entitle you to a half year's subscription to THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. In addition to the above prizes we will give to everyone sending us a list of fourteen or more words a handsome silver souvenir spoon. Lists should be sent as soon as possible, and not later than April 30, 1897, so that the names of successful contestants may be published in the April issue of THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. We refer you to any mercantile agency as to our standing.
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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 18

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Delineator

Glass of Fashion and Patterns for April—just in.

ANOTHER SECTION BARGAIN COUNTER DRESS GOODS

Came in this week, prices from 10 to 50c per yard. Special Novelties for 25c, not to be found elsewhere in this city.

Nickle Plated Ware,

Extra values—Crumb Trays and Scrapers, Crumb Tray and Brush, new patterns, 15c to 75c. Tea Steepers, 10c. Tea Kettles, small ones for gas stoves, sizes from 02 to 8's. Berlin Coffee and Tea Pots. Ask to C this line.

Turkish Towels and Wash Rags

A nice large Towell for 10c, and a dandy for 23c. Wash Rags, 2 for 5 and 5 centers.

Loads of goods coming in now as fast as steam will bring 'em—at prices to "beat the band."

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Local Items of Interest.

Rain set in ln last night and have more of it to-day.

Our townsman, George Ocker, is severely on trial with carbuncles on the back of his neck.

Swartz's store, at Tusseyville, is one of the most tastily arranged and well managed in the valley.

Harry Dinges, of near this place, intends laying 400 to 500 feet of iron pipe to conduct water to his premises.

It has been thawing and freezing a number of times within the past ten days which is not beneficial to the wheat fields.

Subscribers changing their post office address this spring should notify us, giving the new as well as the former name of office.

We booked a fair number of new names within the past few weeks, an evidence that our efforts to make the Reporter an interesting paper are appreciated by the public.

Don't forget, April 6, election for or against bonding the town for $5000 for water works. An election for a similar purpose, four years ago, carried, and undoubtedly will carry again.

We are pleased to learn from Dr. Jacobs, who gave our sanctum a call the other evening, that the general health in this section is good, in spite of the changeable weather, very little more serious than colds and some light cases of grip.

If Centre Hall within the next five years keeps on improving as it has in the past five, there will be a creditable showing for the town. None but what can do something in this line, if it is only moral support of those who have a solid spirit of enterprise.

Union Co. Deaths.

At Hartleton, John Glover, age 84.

At Laurelton, Anth. King, age 76.

At Laurelton, wife of George King, aged 56 years.

Buffalo tp., Mrs. Tillie Walker, 42 y.

Kelly-roads, wife of Larrison Shannon, age 76 y.

Limestone tp., Miss Lydia Hoy, age 82 years.

At the Phil. hospital, Henry, son of Thomas Gutelius, of Mifflinb'g, 41 y.

Mifflinburg, Horace, son of Harvey L. Gutelius, age 9 years.

Grain for Fuel.

Bishop Thomas Bonacum, of Lincoln, Neb., a few days ago, while on his way to see Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore, said:

"All the suffering and trouble among the farmers in Nebraska, that the papers have been so full of lately, is a thing of the past. They are enjoying the benefit of one of the largest grain crops ever known in the State. In fact, they have so much grain on hand that they are using it for fuel. The reports that Bryan is losing his popularity in Nebraska and the West are false. Out there he is still the people's idol, and I am positive that he will be a candidate in 1900."

Musical Concert.

The C. E. Society of Boalsburg will hold concerts on the evenings, Friday and Saturday, 19th and 20th. The chorus singing will be conducted by Prof. P. H. Meyer. Miss May Myton and Mr. Parker have been engaged to assist.

Recent Mifflin Co. Deaths.

At Ryde, Jacob Casner, age 61 y.

Yeagertown, Agnes Newman, aged 60 years.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Mary Smith, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the unersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. W. SMITH, Executor,
mar18-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

LEG BROKEN.

A Peculiar Accident in the Woods to a Lumberman.

Wm. Weaver, son of Daniel Weaver, met with quite a serious accident on Tuesday at a saw mill about two miles below Penn Cave. He was dragging a log through the woods with a team, and the log became lodged against a tree in such a manner as to put great strain on the piece of timber, causing it to spring in the middle. Weaver attempted to loosen the one end with a cant hook, and the free end sprung forward and struck him on the left leg below the knee, crushing and breaking all the bones in the leg at that point. Dr. Emerick was called to set the injured man's limb, and found a very bad fracture, which however will likely knit again. It was a very peculiar accident and one that seldom occurs to lumbermen.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 13th to 17th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 18th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of the 19th, great central valleys 20th to 22d, eastern states 23d. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 18th, great central valleys 20th, eastern stated 22d. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 21st, great central valleys 22d, eastern states 25th. This disturbance will cause severe storms in many parts of the United States and a cold wave causing blizzards in the northwest will be a part of its closing effects. This will be the "equinoctial storm," but it must not be supposed that storms always occur precisely at the equinoxes. Equinoctial storms may occur at any time within ten days of the equinoxes, the dates being determined by planetary influence. This forecast as many others in these bulletins, has special reference to the whole United States as an average.

Meeting With Success.

Wm. L. Kurtz, formerly of Centre Hall, now proprietor of the Lewisburg Journal, is meeting with unexpected success. The circulation of the Journal has more than doubled in less than two years under his control. Two other publications now also emanate from that office, the Bucknell Mirror, a semi-monthly magazine, printed in elegant style, and the Orange and Blue, a four-page weekly. The job department is constantly crowded with orders.

Within the past few days another 4-page College paper has been added to those already issued from the Journal office.

The New Minister.

Rev. W. W. Rhoads, who has been assigned to the Centre Hall charge of the United Evangelical church, comes here from New Berlin, Pa. He will deliver his first sermon next Sunday to the congregations at the upper end of the valley. The new parsonage is being completed as rapidly as possible for his occupancy, and the painters are putting on the finishing touches this week. Rev. Goodling will not likely move to Bellefonte before April 1.

A Fire Scare.

Sunday afternoon about five o'clock the town was very much excited over an alarm of fire. There was a fearfully high wind blowing and every one was on their mettle at once. A chimney on the house of Mrs. James Coldren, below the hotel, was ablaze, but a few buckets of water judiciously placed soon subdued the flames, and the scare was over. There was no damage.

Granted Patents.

Israel Beck, of Philipsburg, has been granted a patent on a centre punch, and William R. Jenkins, of Bellefonte has secured one for making picks and other tools. Frank K. Wagner, of Philipsburg, has been granted a patent on a design for a washer for bolts.

It May Become a Law.

The new rural letter delivery bill, which is expected to become a law, authorizes a postmaster in a town or village where no free delivery exists, to appoint carriers on the petition of twenty or more persons, the carriers to be paid by the persons receiving the mail at so much a month, or one cent a letter.

May Extend the Line.

The Bellefonte Board of Trade went over the recently-completed extension of the Bellefonte Central Railroad to Pine Grove Mills. It is proposed to continue the road through Stone valley to connect with the Broad Top at Huntingdon. Most of the right of way has been granted, and $80,000 raised for this purpose.

Spring Term of School.

Dr. D. M. Wolf will open his spring term of school at Spring Mills, Monday, April 12th. These terms are advantageous to students preparing to enter college or for teaching.

——You certainly need a new equipment of underwear or a good dress suit. Call at Lewins, Bellefonte, and you will appreciate what he has in that line.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Convened at Clearfield on Tuesday Evening.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church convened at Clearfield on Tuesday evening, and the sessions will continue for a week.

Elaborate preparations have been made for entertaining the 300 ministers and the hundreds of other visitors. It is expected that fully a thousand persons will be present at the sessions, which will be held in the Opera House.

The presiding officer of the conference will be Bishop W. X. Ninde, formerly of Topeka, Kan. Five presiding elders will be present: Rev. D. S. Monroe, Rev. E. H. Yocum, Rev. W. W. Evans, Rev. J. B. Polsgrove, and Rev. M. K. Foster.

Eighteen probationers, thirty-two supplies, two candidates for orders and nine candidates for admission will be examined by the conference.

Wanted the Correct Time.

A young lady school teacher of Bald Eagle valley is credited with having stopped a passenger train on the Bald Eagle valley railroad recently in order that she might obtain correct time from the conductor. The school house in which she teaches is near a flag station, and having forgotten to wind her watch she discovered it had "run down" and stopped, so she hit upon the happy idea of asking the conductor the time, so she could set her watch. Down she went, so the story goes, and waved her arms as the train approached. When it stopped and the courteous and obliging railroad man jumped off and shouted "all aboard," the young Miss demurely said to him: "Will you please tell me what time it is, I want to set my watch."

Died in Mifflin County.

The death of Mrs. Agnes Newman occurred on Sunday night, March 7, at her home in Yeagertown, Mifflin county, after a long illness from typhoid fever. Mrs. Newman was a good and useful woman and a Christian woman whose light shone brightly. She was the president of the Yeagertown W. C. T. U., and vice-president of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church, of which she was a devoted member. Her husband and children all preceded her in death. The funeral took place last Wednesday, interment being made in the Sprucetown cemetery near Potters Mills. Mrs. Shaffer, mother of C. J. Shaffer, of Centre Hall, is a sister of Mrs. Newman.

The G. A. R. in This State.

An exchange says the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in this state, according to the latest official report, was 36,503, divided among 655 posts. There were gains in membership during the last six months of 1896 aggregating 1,225, while the loss numbered 1,790, of which 433 were caused by death and the rest principally by suspension. Financially, the organization is in a most prosperous condition. The posts distributed for relief purposes the sum of $667,279, and have balances in their treasury amounting to $82,643.

Deaf Mutes Married.

Charles Shriner, of Mifflinburg, and Miss Louisa Funk, of Penn township, were married last Thursday evening at the home of W. F. Stover, a few miles west of Millheim. Rev. Brown, of the Aaronsburg Reformed church performed the ceremony. The event is of more than ordinary interest owing to the bride and groom both being deaf mutes.

Funny Death for Piggy.

Charles Fisher, of Huntingdon, lost a 250 pound hog last week by drowning in a barrel of slop. He had surrounded the barrel with manure to keep the slop from freezing. The pig climbed to the top of the manure pile, and while trying to drink the swill fell headforemost into the barrel and was drowned.

To be Fitted With an Eye.

Daniel Houser left for Philadelphia this week to be fitted with an artificial eye. Mr. Houser had an eye removed at the University hospital several weeks ago, due to the organ being afflicted, and he has recovered sufficiently to allow a glass one to be fitted.

Chicken and Waffle Supper.

The Ladies' Mite Society of the Lutheran church, Spring Mills, will serve chicken and waffles, ice-cream, cake, on Saturday evening, March 20, in Grange Hall. All are cordially invited; proceeds for the benefit of the church.

Declares it Unconstitutional.

At Pittsburg last Thursday Judge Thomas Ewing handed down a decision declaring unconstitutional the act of assembly passed in 1895 which gave special school privileges to children of soldiers of the late war.

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

BIG FIRES.

Philipsburg, Lock Haven and Milton Sufferers.

On the morning of 12, the store and contents and large office of the Philipsburg fire brick company were completely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $10,000. The loss is covered by insurance. Three dwellings were also burned, the loss on these amounting to $5000, with a partial insurance.

The village of Carrol, near Lock Haven, was the scene of a destructive fire at 1 o'clock on morning of 11th. The general store of J. H. Schwenck was totally destroyed by the fire, together with his residence, barn, warehouse, ice house and other outbuildings. The post office was kept in the store, and destroyed. There is $6000 insurance, which only partly covers the loss.

A fire broke out in the large department store of the J. R. Smith Company, in Milton, on night of 12th, destroying and damaging furniture, carpets, pianos and other musical instruments together with gutting the interior of the building to the value of about $10,000, covered by insurance. Furniture owned by Mrs. R. F. Wilson stored therein and amounting to $2000, covered by insurance, was also destroyed.

THE CONTEST COSTS.

Judge Love Directs that the County Pay the Bill.

The following are the costs in the sheriff contest:

Examiner's fee	$110 00
R. F. Hunter, clerk	55 00
H. C. Brew, clerk	55 00
Constable Montgomery, mileage 455 and 19 days impounding boxes	65 30
Constable Dunlap, mileage 455 and 19 days impounding boxes	65 30
Total costs,	$350 60

Judge Love in his decree directs that the costs be paid by the county, because each side practically asked for abont an equal number of ballot boxes to be impounded.

Legal Holidays.

In the state senate Thursday an act was passed finally changing the existing laws relating to holidays in the following particulars: The third Tuesday of February is made a legal holiday. This is the February election day. Labor day is made the first Monday of September instead of first Saturday as observed. This is to conform to laws of other states. When the 30th of May falls on Sunday the day succeeding, Monday, is made Memorial day instead of Saturday as under existing law, February 12, Lincoln's birthday, is made a legal holiday.

He Knows the Benefit.

John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, says that during the ten days previous to Christmas his sales covered $100,000 a day, so that the grand total for the ten days was only a few dollars under a million. He adds: "I spend $5,000 a week in advertising and I pay a skillful man, a former editor, and a good one, $600 a month to do it for me. I make money by it. Advertising is the leverage with which the store has been raised up. I do not see how any large and successful business can be done without liberal advertising."

To Revise the Ballot Law.

A bill was introduced in the legislature last week by Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, regulating the assistance to be permitted a voter in the preparation of his ballot. If any voter declares under oath to the judge of elections that he cannot read or that by blindness or other physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot he shall be permitted by the judge to select one or two of the election officers to aid him in the preparation of his ballot.

Train Newspaper Bundles.

A new order will be issued in a few days by the various railroad companies that will have great effect upon the delivery of all newspapers by train service. The handling of these papers will soon pass into the charge of express companies at the rate of one-half cent a pound. Heretofore the bundles have been carried by the railroad companies without charge, and the cause for the change is due to the inflated editions of the large Sunday papers.

Canvassing for Bryan's Book.

Elmer S. Bierley, of Rebersburg, has secured the territory of Penns, Brush and Nittany valleys for the sale of Bryan's book, "The First Battle." The work is an excellent one direct from the pen of the Democratic leader and Mr. Bierley will meet with large sales in this territory.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

March 21, Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills, at 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville at 2 p. m.

—When you can buy good qualities at the same prices others ask for shoddy clothing, you will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity. Lewins, Bellefonte, can prove this to you.

—As usual during the month of March W. & C. have reduced prices on some of their Dress Ginghams, Prints, and DeLean. You may find it to your advantage to see them.—Wolf & Crawford.

It is Very Odd

That any one should puzzle their head over the question as to where shoes can be bought best and cheapest. We think we have an established reputation for selling good footwaar. We know we sell on close margins. These facts being self-evident, why need you pomder longer?

Men's Fine Dress Shoes, genuine Calf, in all the new toes, - $2.00
Ladies' Button and Lace, fine Vici Kid, - - - - $2.00

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

If We Could Pin a Sample of Dress Goods to This Newspaper,

Our store would be too small to hold the crowds eager to seize the oppo.tunities now offered to liven February business. Perfect goods without hurt or flaw. For a starter. A number of patterns never offered for less than 50c, to go at this sale

At 25 Cents,

New patterns in Percales and Seersuckers.

Always Up To Date.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

Do you want to buy ....Furniture?

Prices never so low at W. R. Brachbill's.

Come and see the Antique Oak Sideboard, Swell Top, Large Mirror, - - - -

For $9.75

Great reductions now offered in Baby Carriages. Come early and get choice of stock.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

All the New Styles for Spring Wear will be Seen This Season at Bellefonte's Famous Bargain Store--The Globe.

Our Corset Department is now complete with all the best brands. We carry the well known C. B. Thompson's Glove Fitting—American Lady—McGraw's Platinum Bone—Model Form Heilner & Hertzop Leather Tipped, and all the leading brands.

We are daily receiving new Serges, Henriettas and all wool novelties the latest that are being shown in the Eastern markets.

All winter goods go now at prices without regard to cost, we are slaughtering prices without fear of competition.

Our Millinery Department this season will be one of the best attractions in the store. Although we have always been first to advance the seasons styles, yet this year it will be more attractive than ever.

THE GLOBE,
The Only True Live Bargain Makers.
KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.